SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XII NO. 118- BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 20, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th May	CALEDONIA..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,906
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,962
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,089
4th Oct	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
23rd May	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th August	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,253
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA* ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

17th May	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June 8th July	A Steamer* SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo Vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
21st May.	BANKURA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
23rd ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
28th ,,	KHANDALA ..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. Sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar. Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every Wednesday and Friday.

Terms and rates of Freights and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 123.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Malacca Maru	K. Fukuda	5374	19th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5201	23th ,,	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	6303	8th June	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa.	6053	14th June	28th June
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845	28th June	12th July

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	108	84
Hongkong	450	270	203	126	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	615	380	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN.

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN vis SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Amazon Maru	K. Takashashi	7770	11th May	25th May
*Alps Maru	K. Takata	7772	26th May	9th June
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	25th June	9th July
*Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	10th June	24th June
*Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	11th July	25th July

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box No. 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

B.L. HYND, Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1897.
Insurance with the Empire of India is the best policy.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
Very favourable Bonus Prospects.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... Rs. 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 58,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business upto 31-12-23. ..... Rs. 200,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 50,00,000
6. Claims paid abo. ..... Rs. 38,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP TO DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay.
MUJMUDAR AND CO.,
46 Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No: 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa.
MESSRS. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial, Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—32, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. B. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experience European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	..	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	..	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	..	,, 1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach: ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Pallard.
AGENCIES
INDIA
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ld.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A Mirulla, Hussai Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamsho. N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
SIPOH—Labrooy Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES,
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)Butterworth Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
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SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON—Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters)

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT FIDELITY GUARANTEE BAGGAGE, & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF, General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
} Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List on Application.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mohim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine, unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box - No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—JAIN STUDENTS to apply for vacancies in the "Gculbhai Mulchand Jain Hostel." Apply before 31st May to SUPERINTENDENT, G. M. Jain Hostel, Elphinstone Road, Bombay 13.
A R10446

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—ACCOUNTANT, knowing Marwadi and English. Apply S. B. BILLIMORIA and Co., 113, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A R10456

WANTED—AGENTS to undertake retail sale in streets of interesting magazines. Paper Posters supplied. Apply stating terms Post Box 926, Bombay.
A R10454

WANTED—GRADUATES, strong in History. Apply stating terms NIYAMAK, Daxinamurti Vidyarthi Bhavan, BHAVNAGAR.
A R10462

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English and History and a Aleim Fazil as Teachers in Kemal Pasha High School. Apply with testimonials to the HEADMASTER, Dongri, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 9.
A R10459

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS and CLERKS for our Branches to be shortly opened in the Bombay Presidency. Experienced hands will be preferred. Cash security essential. Please apply with one anna stamp to S. N. CHAUDHRY, Secretary, The Bombay Mercantile Bank, Limited, Rang Mahall, LAHORE.
A19601

WANTED FOR THE KHALSA COLLEGE, AMRITSAR—PROFESSORS and LECTURERS of English, Botany, Sanskrit, Chemistry, Mathematics, Economics, History, Philosophy and Divinity and also Demonstrators of Chemistry and Zoology. Preference will be given to experienced hands and Sikhs. Applications together with copies of testimonials stating terms should be addressed immediately to HONORARY SECRETARY.
A19687

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large FLAT and other rooms are TO BE LET for High Class Hindus.
C R10392

TO BE LET—For Godown, Office or Printing Press on ground floor, near Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Apply to Box No. 262, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10458

TO LET—FLATS, Top Floor, Express Building, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Very healthy. Moderate rent. For Hindu Vegetarians only. Apply BRITISH EXPRESS DAIRY on the premises.
C R10453

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW on Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, with out-houses, motor garage and garden. Rs. 65,000. No brokers. Apply to KORA & BHATT, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Allahabad Bank.
43 R10451

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—(1) Lachhaman Horse, Age Rising three, Colour Bay; Breed, C.B. Gelding (country breed); Height 14 H 3". Price Rs. 1,000. (2) SHANKER HORSE, Age Rising four; Colour Bay Breed C. B. Gelding; Height 14 H 3" Price Rs. 700. (3) VELLORE, Price Rs. 300. The above horses are going in pair, single and in riding also. (4) ANGUS SANDERSON MOTOR CAR, 14 H. P. De Lure: Four seater, Four cylinders Touring type body, English maker, in perfect running order, Price Rs. 5,500. (5) One rubber tyre VICTORIA Price Rs. 1,000. (6) One two wheeled rubber tyre TRAP, Price Rs. 400. For inspection and further particulars apply to:—B. V. BUTI, Sitabaldi Nagpur C. P.
T 19675

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry locally by regular training, as well as by correspondence, through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Treats chronic and complicated cases through the case record form. Supplies medicine and accessories at wholesale rate. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal.
M R10202

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS—Soldier's Wife, Faust, Leila, May Middleton, Hindu Philosophy, each 1-8-0 Calendar. List free, VALE OFFICE (G), PONDICHERRY.
L R10460

SCIENCE OF THE SEXES. Relations of the Sexes. Grace Darling, Matrimonial Alliance each one Rupee. List free. VALE OFFICE, PONDICHERRY.
L R10461

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle,"

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
1,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man. Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "MALACCA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 19th May from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 50TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 14th June, 1924 at 3-30 p.m., (Bombay Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1923 and the Balance Sheet as at that date.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration and
5th. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th May to SATURDAY, the 7th June, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th May, 1924.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Monday, the 23rd June 1924, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 26th May, 1924, on production of Share Certificates.
C19691

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MATUNGA.

SESSION 1924-25.

THE Entrance Examination for admission of new students will be held at the Institute on the 17th June, 1924, and the term will begin from WEDNESDAY, June 25th, 1924.

Candidates for admission to the Institute without exception must pass the Entrance Examination. Preference will be given to those candidates, who have passed the First Year's or any higher examination in a college affiliated to an University. In admitting candidates applications from bonafide Bombay Presidency candidates will be considered first.

The following are the courses of instruction:

	Admission limit.
A. Mechanical Engineering	40
B. Electrical Engineering, ...	40
C. Textile Manufacture, ...	40
D. Technical and Applied Chemistry (including courses in	
a. Manufacture of paints and Varnishes	
b. Oils and Fats.	
c. Soaps and Candles,	
d. Sizing Dyeing, and Bleaching,	
e. Foods, Drugs, and general analysis	20.
E. Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.	20

The Fees are Rs. 50 per term for each course of eight terms for bona-fide students of the Bombay Presidency and Rs. 62-8-0 per term for each course for students other than Bombay students. The fees include subscription to the Gymkhana.

The courses are each of four years' duration and First, Second and Pass Class Technological Certificates and Diplomas are given on the results of the final examinations.

Printed application forms can be obtained on application to the Principal, which must be returned duly filled in and accompanied with a registration fee of Rs. 5 so that they reach the Institute at least eight days before the date of the Entrance Examination. The registration fee of Rs. 5 is not returnable.

The Subjects of the Entrance Examination are:—

1. English Essay.—A short essay on some simple subject.
2. Mathematics.—Arithmetic the whole and Algebra upto quadratic Equations
3. Drawing.—Copying a free hand sketch from the Blackboard.
4. Chemistry Science.—As at Matriculation.

For further particulars, apply to the Principal and Secretary.

A. J. TURNER.
C19690

THE INDIAN CEMENT CO. LTD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) on TUESDAY, the 26th May, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 22nd May, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS
The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 16th April, 1924. C19678

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. LUKMANJI THAVERBHAI, has contracted to purchase from Kulsumbai, widow of Hasanally Thaverbhai, Mahomedally Hassanally, Asgarally Hasanally, Curbanhussen Hasanally, Khatizabai Hasanally, Fidahussen Hasanally and Jhaverbhai Hassanally, the last two being minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian, Mahomedally Hasanally, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the West side of Baloo Sarang Street or Khokha Bazar, in the Registration and District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2085, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 146 and formerly Street Nos. 190-194 and now Street No. 33, containing by admeasurement 21 feet in breadth and 85 feet in length, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the said Baloo Sarang Street, on the West by a Sweeper's passage, on the North by the house formerly of Shokji Coray Kara and now of Gulambussein Noorbhoy, on the South by the house formerly of Shokji Rangari but now of Hassanally Dawoodbhoy.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1924.

PIROJSHAH BOMANJI CHOKSI,
for Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19695

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHATURBHUJ BHAVANIDAS, CHIMANLAL VIRCHAND and B. N. LANG, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Tulsidas Morarji, Insolvent, all of Bombay, Hindu and Christian Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (formerly either of the Pension and Tax or of the Foras tenure but since redeemed from payment thereof) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house consisting of the compartments standing thereon situate, lying and being on the west side of Chunam Kila Road, now known as Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, within Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 417 square yards or thereabouts (whereof 122 square yards or thereabouts have been taken up by or in the moiety of the private passage within referred to) and formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 1/7365 and bounded as follows:—

That is to say, on or towards the East by Lamington Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. M. D. Roy, on or towards the North by another property of the Vendors and on or towards the South by the other moiety of the said private passage and beyond it by the property of Krishnaji Trimbak Dongre which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 1997 (5) and Street No. 10 Lamington Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1924.

MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19697

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my client, Mr. SONI DHANJI GOVINDJI, has contracted to purchase from Messrs. SHA DALLAJI PITHAJI, CHELAJI DHARMAJI, KASTURJI MOOLAJI and CHHAGANJI KASTURJI, trading as Poonamchand Pariapmul and Co., the undermentioned property:—

All persons having or claiming any estate or interest by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, devise, bequest, trust, share, inheritance, possession, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever in or to the said property or any part thereof, are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at his office in House Nos. 99-101, at Bapoo Khote Street, Bombay, or to the Purchaser at his shop No. 10 in Badri Chawl No. 3 at Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Khetwady, Second Parsiwada, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 124.25 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 286, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1725 and Street No. 29, and which premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the property of Nusserwanji Festonji Cooper, on the West by the said Parsiwada, on the North by the property of Edalji Shapurji Engineer and on the South by the property of Dadabhoy Todiwala.

Dated this 20th day of May, 1924.

RAMCHANDRA B. RAWOOT,
Purchaser's Bond Writer.
19699

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SATYABHAMABAI widow of Balwantrao Govindji, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession gift, inheritance, lease, share easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date of receipt hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling 2 houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the Southern side of Cavel Road, otherwise called Gaiwadi Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3314 2816 and Street Nos. 147-1-148 and bearing New Survey No. part of 199 and Collector's New No. 169 and Cadastral Survey No. 1898 and the ground of the said two houses including the compound and yards thereof, containing by admeasurement 185 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the public passage called Cavel or Gaiwadi Lane, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a public passage called Cavel or Gaiwadi Lane and on or towards the South by the house of Edulji Framji and partly by the house of Luxmon Pandurangji.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1924.

JHAVERY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19692

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of PASSU KHERAJ, of Moti Khakhar in Cutch, outside British India Hindu Inhabitant, a Moneylender. ..... Deceased.

NANJI PASSU, of Moti Khakhar in Cutch, outside British India Hindu Inhabitant, a Money-lender, temporarily residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ... ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and to see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirtieth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P.B. MALABARI
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 30th day of April, 1924.

Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

TRUE COPY.
JUDAH AND SOLOMON,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19693

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LAUNCH ENGINES, MACHINERIES, FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Sir Mohomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Haji Allimohomed, Haji Casam, and Ismail Haji Dawood, the Executors and Trustees of late Suleman Hesam Soudagar, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort on Wednesday, the 21st day of May, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned Goods:—

2 Big Motor launch engines, Grey and Prior makes, four small Motor launch engines, Karamoth make anchors, Launch telegrams, compass, whistle candle and Kerosine oil lamps, Brass couplings, Crane, Cabin windows, Brackets, Pulleys, Sofas dining tables, writing desks, chairs, cabinets, Chest of drawers Bedsteads, etc., etc., in suitable lots.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE-MAKERS.

Auction Sale of a newly landed fresh consignment of about 265 tons selected first class Moulmein Teak Squares.

TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand on account of the consignors.

About 200 tons selected first class Teak Squares (thin and thick) fresh stock just landed from Moulmein, sizes above 10 feet, Mark G R & Co.

About 15 tons selected first class Teak Squares (thick) fresh stock just landed from Moulmein, from 8 to 14 feet, Mark A B M Foncar.

About 30 tons selected first class Teak Squares (long and short), Mark A B R M.

Also the following will be sold by Public Auction on the same date and time by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand and on account and at the risk of Framji Rustomji Homavazir.

About 20 tons Moulmein selected first class Teak Squares (thin and thick) above 10 feet.

Printed conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

FURNITURE SALE AT POONA.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 25th day of May, 1924, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Connaught Road, in Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, C.I.E.'s Bungalow, valuable household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side-board and dumbwaiters, carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, easy chairs, hat-stands, cane furniture, single bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, verandah benches, lamps, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 20th May, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

Under the instructions from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Allahabad Arsenal, Allahabad, Khan Bahadur Haji Mohammad Abdul Baqi Khan and M. A. Qayum Khan, Government Auctioneers, Allahabad, will sell by Public Auction at Allahabad Fort on MONDAY, the 26th May, 1924, at 8 a.m. sharp:—Aluminium, Brass, Copper, Gunmetal, Brass and Copper utensils, Blankets cuttings, Doosuties, Iron, Lamps, Web, and other numerous articles both serviceable and unserviceable. Detailed list on application.

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation

KEYSTONE TRADE MARK Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
GREASE

The Master Lubricant Since 1884.

Agents:—
Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.
58, Forbes, Street.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6 30 and 10 p. m.
"THE TOLL OF THE SEA"
" DEMPSEY VERSUS FIRPO"
FIGHT.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"THELMA"
MARIE CORELLI'S Greatest Love Story.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"TRIFLING WOMEN"
Featuring BARBARA LA MARR and RAMON NOVARRO.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial & Popular
NOVELTY CINEMA
Presents To-Night At 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
National Film Co's Popular Religious Film.
'Shree Dnyaneshwar'
In 7 Reels of Interest and Instruction!
Telephone No: 40106.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
Kohinoor Super Production
"TRIUMPH OF TRUTH"
Daily 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM
Presents
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.s'
Latest Production
MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
A Modern Photoplay based on the rights of citizens showing all how to guard against fraud and deceit in public.
COMING! COMING!
SATURDAY NEXT
Saraswati Film Co's,
KRAM CHARITRA
THE PICTURE THAT IS ALREADY THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

KASHMIR SILKS
Real Swadeshi from bottom to top made of pure Kashmir Silk Yarn hand woven, cheaper and more durable than foreign silks. Trial solicited
For particulars write to
KASHMIR TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Srinagar—Kashmir.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 19.
S S Bovenkerk, Swart, Hamburg.
S S Gleneden, Grahm, Akyab.
S S Malacca Maru, Fukuda, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
S S Englestan, Ireland, Jeddah.
S S Swan, Knivet, Calcutta.
S S Glenmoor, Collins, Antwerp.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.—
Steamer:—Flisna for Trieste.
Steamer:—Soudan for China.
Steamer:—Falkenfels for Hamburg.
S S Bovenkerk:—The L D Sassoon Coy's steamer Bovenkerk, 3587 tons, Captain F Swart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.
S S Gleneden:—The steamer Gleneden, 3022 tons, Captain T Grahm, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a general cargo and rice.
S S Malacca Maru:—The N Y K steamer Malacca Maru, 5373 tons, Captain K Fukuda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.
S S Englestan:—The A Nimazees steamer Englestan, 4409 tons, Captain, W Ireland, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 1500 pilgrims.
S S Glenmoor:—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Glenmoor, 2404 tons, Captain E Collins, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, May 19.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sailed.
1 Falkenfels, 3852, Hamburg, 30/5 L Edwards Co.
2 Caledonia, 3430, London, 24/5, M M and Co.
3 Nurjehan 3379, Durban, 24/5, T M and Co.
4 Circassia, 4321, Liverpool, 27/5, Graham
5 Sandan, 4218, Shanghai, N F, M M and Co.
6 A Colquhoun, 3760, Calcut, 5/6, J F and
9 Othello, 3291, Kchi, N.F., J F and Co.
10 Khandalla, 3830, N F, N F, M M and Co.
13 Marienfels, 4629, Karachi, 24/5, L Edwards Ltd.
13 Engleston, 4463, Jeddah, 20/5, A Nemazee and Co
14 Pilsna, 4648, Trieste, 1/6, L Trieste.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bankura, 1915, Basra, 22/5, M M and Co.
6 Branksome Hall, 2392, Genoa, 28/5, T and Co.
7 Bardistan 2,592, Genoa, 2015, T M Co.
9 Heathfield, 3198, P Sandan, N F, K N and Co.
12 & 13 Havildar, 3086, Cal N F T M & Co.
15 Gairsoppa, 3227, N F, N F, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Serbistan, 1864, Genoa, 28/5, T M and Co. Co.
B Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, 21/5, T M and Co.
F Pundit, 3190, N F, N F T M and Co.
C and M Nurmahal, 3330, N F, 23/5, T M and Co.
P Lahore, 3143, N.F., 17/5, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 16th May, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 15th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 13th July Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent K N Co
Castalia due about 6th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Hongkong due about 10th June, K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent L Edward.
Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L Edward.
Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.
Oxenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.

EXPORTS.

May 19.
S S Serbiston for Genoa:—55 bales cotton-waste C Peraj and Co.
S S Calendonia for London:—51 cwt gum tragacanth H A N and S A Shirazee and Co, 80 bales hemp C Peraj and Co, 22 bales cow hides C Rahemtoola and Sons, 50 cases sandlewood oil Thos. Cook and Son, 16 bdle. woollen carpet A S Valioff, 5 bdle. lambskin A Azi Zulbaff, 59 cases bristles G A Begbie and Co, 20 bales goat skins H R Rahembhoy, 40 bales cow hides A Abdulla and Co, 270 cwt candlement D D Frampi and Co, 6 bales goat skin Mayer Nissim, 3 bales sheep skin Mayer Nissim.
S S Branksome Hull for New York:—300 cwt mustardseed Thos Cook and Sons, 2000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co, 300 cwt mustardseed Ebrahim and Co, 170 cwt gum olibhamen Ebrahim and Co, 6 cases cardmoms Ebrahim and Co, 4 pots rose oil Ebrahim and Co, 88 cwt kashunuts V Bhaskar, 2000 cwt myrabollam P Mathradas and Co, 4 bales cattle tail hair E Rahim and Co.
safflowerseed L Dreyfus and Co, 27 bales wool H N and H Esea, 400 cwt copakseed C Jivanlal and Co, 200 bales grey wool Cox and King's
S S Circassia for Liverpool:—1500 cwt Shipping Agency, 20 bales hemp V Bhaskar, 1050 cwt oilseed meal R J Daver, 59 cwt carawayseed R J Daver.
myrabollam P Mathradas and Co,.
S S [illegible] for Liverpool:—1500 cwt oilseed meal R J Daver, 59 cwt carawayseed R J Daver.
S S Circassia for Marseilles:—159 cwt mustardseed C Jivanlal and Co, 53 bales cottonny K Visram and Co.
S S Circassia for Philadelphia:—114 bales wool W and A Graham and Co.
S S Marienfels for Hamburg:—87 cwt gum Arabic A H Alawji, 111 bales cottonny Birla Bros, 200 cwt rapeseed E Virji and Co, 14 cases pig bristles Grindlay and Co, 63 cases cotton Rallı Bros.
S S Marienfels for Rotterdam:—50 bales cottonny M Chandulal and Co.
S S Marienfels for Gothenburg:—10 cwt caramomseed C Virji and Co, 10 cases cardmoms R S Tata and Co.
S S Mashobra for Hull:—1000 cwt bold linseed Birla Bros, 2200 cwt groundnut oil cake Ahmamed T Co, 7 bales cotton yarn W H Brady and Co.
S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—160 bales cottonny Indian Cotton waste Ld, 225 cwt crushed bones E C Navji, 250 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 50 bales cotton Vurumman Bros, 405 cwt crushed bones Hollingsworst and Co.
S S Mashobra for Jhent:—35 bales cottonny Indian Cotton Waste Ld.
S S Mashobra for Amsterdam:—17 bdles. woollen carpet J S Narsey and Sons.
S S Mashobra for Rotterdam:—79 cask goat skin E A Reuman and Co.
S S Bordeston for Genoa:—3500 cwt linseed Rallı Bros.
S S Flisna for Trieste:—4500 cwt rapeseed Strauss and Co, 100 cwt turmeric Volkart Bros, 223 cwt gum olibhamen G Yakubjy and Co, 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 110 bales cotton E Dreyfus and Co, 1000 bales cotton K M Nathoo, 500 bales cotton F F F Campbell and Co, 250 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co, 1503 bales cotton G B Kalsna, 200 bales cotton Rallı Bros, 50 bales cotton T M Kalsna, 50 bales cottonny K Visram and Co.
S S Flisna for Venice:—100 cwt fennelseed Volkart Bros, 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros, 1400 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros, 2000 cwt rapeseed Rallı Bros, 5000 cwt linseed Rallı Bros, 25 cwt gum olibhamen G Yakubjy and Co, 275 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co, 110 bales cotton H Nensey and Co, 110 bales cotton Hajmulla Cotton Co, 440 bales cotton F F F Campbell and Co, 672 bales cotton Rallı Bros.
S S Durenda for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton Chackaty Cotton Exports.
S S Perim for London:—60 cwt Mother of Pearlshell E Virji and Co, 3603 cwt myrabollam P Mathradas and Co.
S S Perim for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganessore James Finlay and Co, Ltd.
S S Othello for Hull:—2000 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.
S S Othello for Middlesbrogh:—29 drums bitamestic solution Moebeth Bros.
S S Glenmoor for Barcelona:—14 bales cotton Rallı Bros.
S S Garbeta for Melborne:—42 cwt gum P A Lakaga and Co.
S S Sandan for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton J M Twist C Bomanji and Co, 70 cwt garnaloo Chanstal.
S S Sandan for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co, 1000 bales cotton G K Kalsna, 1000 bales cotton G Dossa, 500 bales cotton E D Tata and Co.
S S Sandan for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton G K Kalsna, 200 bales cotton Vurumman Bros.
S S Amazon Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton G K Kalsna.
S S Amazon Maru for Yokkoichi:—677 bales cotton Suzuki and Co.
S S Amazon Maru for Kobe:—391 bales cotton N Futtelley and Co.

IMPORTS.

May 19.
S S Shinko Maru from Osaka Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—25 cases white marengedyarn, 35 cases red shirting, 16 cases Antimony whistles, 115 bales cotton yarn, 104 bales cotton shirting, 100 bales cotton sheeting, 50 bales grey cotton drill, 500 bales grey cotton sheeting, 20 bales grey cotton shirting, 500 cask white lead.
From Kobe:—75 bales cotton yarn, 59 bales Japanese mats 20 bales large cotton yarn, 235 cases phosphorus matches, 178 cases sulphur matches, 70 cases celleloid ware, 17 cases stripped cotton twill, 19 cases stripped cotton drill, 40 cases red manganese oxide, 20 cases antimony whistles, 14 cases celleloid goods, 55 cases porecian ware, 50 cases enamelware, 15 cases hardware, 18 cases stationary, 16 cases bambooware, 20 cases silk goods 44 cases spun silk yarn, 415 pcs. firewood, 100 bgs. dry ginger.
From Moji:—10 cases vegetable wax.
From Hongkong:—550 pkgs. cassia, 20 pkgs. chinaroot, 33 cases cotton socks.
From Singapore:—1501 bgs. sagoflour, 598 bgs. betelnut, 20 bgs. nutmugs, 25 baskets gambier.
From Colombo:—25 bales cloth, 302 bgs. areanut, 27 cases rubber toys.
From Canton:—25 pkgs. firecrackers 30 cases cottonsocks, 18 cases rolls mattings, 150 bdles. cassia, 600 bales cassia.
S S Othello from Hull Agents, James Finlay and Co.:—60 bales cotton, 27 cases cycles, 700 drs. biturun solution, 50 drs. paint, 120 drs. boiled oil, 390 drs. linseed oil, 283 drs. turps. substant, 1050 drs. disiufetant fluid, 1814 kgs. paint, 192 cases paint, 30 cases washing blue, 139 cases metal polish, 112 cases whirling, 37 cases enamel paint, 181 cases colour, 46 cases oil varnish.
From Middlesboro:—5440 bdles. glvd, corr. sheet, 8678 bdles, fishplats, 300 pcs. pkgs. bridework, 3 cask grease.
S S Shwedagon from Rangoon Agents The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co, Ltd.:—385691 galls. petrol, 470544 galls. oil No. 1, 172986 galls. oil No. 2 1000 cases mineral turpentine, 6775 cases candles, 500 bgs. refined wax, 4960 empty drums, 102 pkges well material.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

May 19.
(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman Co.)
Business dwindled away and the market was dull for the last few days. To-day there has been a remarkable rise all round except new crop positions. Ready prices have witnessed a sudden improvement of a rupee per Cwt. in Saturday's closing quotations so also Transhipment rates have improved by 12 to 14 annas per cwt. Old crop forward positions have evidenced a move upward of a shilling and more per cwt. This is because the goods are in the hands of strong holders. One chief importer is said to have withheld sale of a large quantity and filled the bears in an alarming and embarrassing condition—this tended to further rise. New crop has ruled steady with a rise of 2 to 4d. per cwt. to-day's offtake for local consumption has been 4,300 bags showing unsatisfactory demand for spot sugar.
The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar.
Fine white Java sugar ready Rs. 24/8 per cwt.
Transhipment ex Bond, Rs. 19/6 per cwt.
Transhipment ex S.S. Pundit Rs. 19/4.
Shipment April sh. 26/6.
June/July sh. 22/6.
July/September sh. 21/10.
As this sudden upward movement is unnatural and as we remarked even two days before, about the prevailing levels, these further high levels could no longer be sustained, and prices for near positions must come down in immediate future.

SUGAR.

London, 17/5/14.
Few transactions were done at following rates:—
SUPERIOR.
July 14 3/8 to 14 1/2.
July/August 13 5/8.
August/September 14 to 14 1/2.
To-day's superior:—June 14 3/8 business done.
August/September 14 3/8 to 14 1/8.
Tone:—Dull.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The conditions prevailing in our market during the past week have not, unfortunately, shown any improvement, and a noticeable decrease in the demand from the consuming centres has taken place. Goods have consequently been moving into consumption on a very much reduced scale during the latter half of the period under review, and it would appear that the season for active purchasing by the up-country markets is nearing its close. Enquiry for replacements has also fallen off and only in Tinted and Fitched Shirtings and Jacconets do we hear of business having been brought to a successful conclusion.
Grey Shirtings.—This section remains quiet, and bazar values for Heavy qualities have registered a decline of about 8 annas per piece, though prices for the lighter make remain unchanged.
Grey Dhooties.—No forward business of any importance appears to have been placed in this class of goods, and ready sales have shown a marked decrease. Values have in consequence depreciated 3 to 6 pies per pair.
Whites.—The stagnation in this section has been broken by a slight enquiry from up-country, but no sales as yet are reported to have been made. Values remain steady.
Miscellaneous.—Beyond the disposal of a small quantity of Fancy Striped styles there is little of interest to report.
Yarns.—The market is very quiet.
We quote bazar rates as follows:—
Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb., Rs. 1-9-0.
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb., Rs. 1-10-0.
T. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb., Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 2-3-6.
Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7 lbs., Rs. 10-15-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs., Rs. 13-0-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs., Rs. 16-1-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs., Rs. 15-4-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs., Rs. 19-0-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs., Rs. 19-8-0 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20, Rs. 8-11-0 per piece.
*White Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 28-0 per piece.
*White Shirtings 98 36 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 23-0 per piece.
*White Shirtings 99 36 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 24-0 per piece.
*White Shirtings Raja 36 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 11-4 per piece.
*The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The past week has witnessed a further improvement in the tone of our local market. Prices have advanced, and close about 1 to 2 annas per 5 lb. bundle above last week's levels, whilst demand has improved and goods are moving up-country considerably more freely than has been the case for many weeks. Stocks are low.
We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—
Mule 10½s, Rs. 4-13-0 to 5-1-0.
Mule 12s, Rs. 5-0-0 to 5-4-0.
Mule 14½s, Rs. 5-3-0 to 5-7-0.
Mule 16½s, Rs. 5-6-0 to 5-10-0.
Mule 20½s, Rs. 5-12-0 to 6-0-0.
Mule 22s, Rs. 6-0-0 to 6-4-0.

COAL.

There has been little change apparent during the past week, the business done being limited and principally confined to second class qualities and smalls. There has been no improvement in the wagon supply, in fact for up-country it has been worse than ever, for in consequence of the generous sanction of half rakes for steam and slack alike, it is now almost impossible to obtain them even when given in the emergency class. This is causing considerable anxiety to Industrial Concerns many of which are on the point of closing down through not being able to replenish their supplies. The raisings remain fairly good.
The following are the current quotations:—
Desherghur Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12.
13, 14 and 15 Seams, Jherria Rs. 9 to Rs. 10.
11 and 12 Seams, Jherria Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.
10 Seam, Jherria Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.
Raneegunge Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8.

GUNNY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 13.
Heavy Goods.—A moderate demand has continued for West Coast goods in which a small daily business has resulted at about last rates. Latterly a good deal more interest has been manifested by buyers and considerable sales resulted in Hy. Cees and B. Twills from July to March and Cornsacks have been dealt in for the season to a small extent at higher rates.
For the U. K. and Continent.—B. Twills for July at Rs. 49-9-0; B. Twills (42½ by 25 hd.) for July and early August at Rs. 51-0-0 basis; Liverpool Twills for May at Rs. 60-0-0, for July-September at Rs. 55-8-0; Liverpool Twills (41 by 23 hd.) for May at Rs. 61-0-0 basis; Liverpool Twills (41½ by 24 hd.) for May at Rs. 61-0-0 basis; Cuban Sugar bags for July-August at Rs. 64-8-0, for September at Rs. 63-8-0.
For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.
For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for July at Rs. 49-0-0; Liverpool Twills for May at Rs. 60-0-0, for July-September at Rs. 55-8-0.
For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs 48-8-0 to Rs. 49-8-0, for July-September at Rs. 43-12-0 to Rs. 50-0-0, for October at Rs. 48-4-0; Woolpacks for June at Rs. 2-12-0, for July at Rs. 2-14-6 to Rs. 2-14-0; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for June at Rs. 2-15-0 basis.
For Burmah and the Straits.—E. bags for July at Rs. 38-0-0; Hy. C.'s for June-August at Rs. 47-4-0, for July-September at Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 49-0-0, for October-December at Rs 47-0-0, for January-March at Rs. 46-0-0.
For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lbs.) for May at Rs. 48-0-0; B. Twills for July at Rs. 49-0-0, for October-December at Rs. 46-4-0 to Rs. 46-8-0, for January-March at Rs. 46-0-0.
Hessians ruled very quiet during the greater part of the interval, but latterly shippers showed more interest in the near at hand deliveries and a fair trade resulted at hardening rates. Values for the forward positions rose in sympathy, but speculators operated on only a very small scale.
9 porters for Ready and May at Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 15-4-0, for June at Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 15-4-0, for July-September at Rs. 14-9-0 to Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 15-4-0, for October December at Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 15-0-0.
11 porters for Ready and May at Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 20-4-0, for June at Rs. 19-6-0 to Rs. 20-4-0, for July-September at Rs. 19-6-0 to Rs. 20-4-0, for October-December at Rs. 18-10-0 to Rs. 19-4-0, for January-March at Rs. 19-0-0.
45in. 11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19-8-0.

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OOTY RACES.

LAST DAY'S RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
OOTACAMUND, May 17.
For the last day of the Ooty races, there was a large attendance this afternoon at Hobart Park. The card contained six events including, one cup which was won by the Maharajah of Mysore's Alexo. In the second and third races objections were raised for bumping against winners. They were overruled. Their Excellencies were in attendance on the grounds and Her Excellency handed over the cup to the Yuvaraja of Mysore.
ELYSIUM PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Highweight handicap for ponies.
Maharaja of Mysore's MAX 9-3 Thompson 1
Marsh's CARREMAR 10-10 Huxley 2
Zemindar of Sivaganga's COCKFLOWER 7-11, Aldridge 3
Betting:—3 to 2 Carremar and Max 2 Cornflower.
Tote paid:—Rs. 12 win.
LEONIDAS PLATE.—Distance one mile. Handicap for horses in the third division.
Zemindar of Sivaganga's WARBURTON 7-11, Aldridge 1
Marsh's THE GAFFER 9-2, Huxley 2
Bradshaw's LORD JIM 7-8, Barrett 3
Betting:—2 to 1 on the Gaffer threes others
Tote paid:—Re. 21 for win.
BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Handicap for Arab ponies.
H. Kadum's MAHIR 9-6, Thompson 1
Dunk's FAVOURITE 7-9, Donnelly 2
Godse's VALAPRASAD 7-7, Huxley 3
Ahmed Hazamy's ZAID 8-0, Barrett 4
Betting, Evens Zaid, Twos Mahir 7-2 Vallaprasad, fours All Clear and Favourite sevens Duke of Sparta.
Tote paid:—Rs. 16 win, Rs. 10, 10 places.
TERRACE CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs. Handicap for horses in the fourth division.
Maharaja of Mysore's ALEXO 9-0 Thompson 1
Zemindar of Sivaganga's LOW FORCE 9-2 Aldridge 2
SACK THE LOT 8-2, J. Meekings 3
Harper's TELL DENNIS 7-9, Donnelly 4
Betting:—Twos Low Force and Alexo 7 to 2 Good-day. Longer odds the others.
Tote paid:—Rs. 24 win, Rs. 10, 6, and 14 places.
FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 5½ furlongs. Handicap for Countrybreds.
Messrs. Mahdi and Baswarajur's BLACK ROCK 8-3, Walker 1
Zemindar of Sivaganga's CREDIALLO 10-9 Aldridge 2
Maharajah of Mysores' APPLE BLOSSOM 9-2, Thompson 3
Pogose's CURIOUS 7-0, Bona 4
Betting 3 to 2 Crediallo and Apple Blossom. Twos Black Rock. Longer odds the rest.
Tote paid:—Rs. 9 win, Rs. 7 and 10 places.
ARCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Handicap for Arabs.
H. R. Dunk's ORPHAN 8-0, Donnelly 1
Raj Mahomed Vazir's LUCKNOW 8-12, S. Meekings 2
Deomar's MARKHOR 7-3, Bona 3
E. and B. Kadums' MILLION 9-1, Thompson 4
Betting:—3 to 2 Lucknow, 5 to 2 Million Threes orphan. Longer odds the rest.
Tote paid:— Rs. 11 win, Rs. 8 and 16 places.

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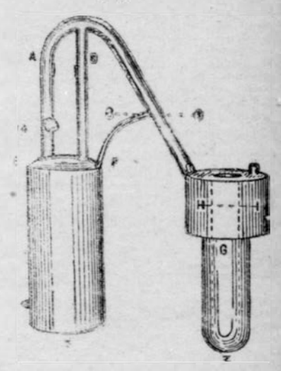

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COMMERCIAL.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

MESSRS. S. MONTAGU AND CO.'S REPORT.

...The following is the weekly report of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., dated London April 30th, 1924:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 23rd inst. amounted to £126,291,945 as compared with £126,287,835 on the previous Wednesday.

Only a small proportion of the fair supply of gold available this week has been taken on Indian and Continental account.

Gold valued at £9,500,000 has arrived in New York from Holland.

The following is from the 'Times of India' under date of 12th inst.:—

"A return to the standard of 1s./4d. gold is what the majority of public opinion demands so that money may flow into and out of the country when trade requires a movement either way, and weight is given to this demand by the latest pronouncement of Lord Meston, an ex-Finance Member of the Government of India, who is reported to have said that the 1s./4d. gold rupee should be restored at the earliest possible moment so that Indian trade could go ahead free from grave uncertainties, and that the Secretary of State should divest himself of every function that could safely be shed in the shape of the control of the currency of the country. The issue of emergency of 12 crores has far from met the situation this year and such issues are considered unsatisfactory in the absence of automatic currency laws, and as the country's trade expands and the demand for currency grows the hardship of the present arrangements will be felt in an ever increasing measure. What the country wants is a free inflow and outflow of gold at the pre-war ratio of 1s./4d. gold to protect not only its commerce but also its industries, and the weight of opinion in favour of this ratio is growing not only in India but also outside."

CURRENCY.

According to the Medical Correspondent of the 'Times,' an investigation into the comparative hygienic merits of paper money and coin has recently been carried out in Berlin. The results are published in the 'Archiv fur Hygiene.' In commenting on them the 'Lancet' states that "infectious diseases may be spread by paper money more frequently than by any other article in use among the people." It was found that coined money is innocuous, owing to the self-disinfecting action of the metal itself, and because its small, smooth surface prevents the development of germs. "The dirtiest piece of copper is, from the standpoint of a bacteriologist, better than newly-issued paper money." In post-war banknotes for some time in circulation up to 143,000 bacteria were found. In pre-war notes the highest find was 3,000 bacteria. The post-war note is, of course, much more frequently handled than were the notes of the pre-war period. The notes manufactured of 'laid' paper were the worst offenders, as germs tend to stick to them.

It is reported that a novel style of coins will shortly be issued in Spain. The pieces are to be composed of copper and nickel alloy in the form of a square with rounded corners. The denominations are to be 5, 10 and 20 centimes.

SILVER.

The market continues quite and without resilience. Eastern demand is only slights, and there is little difficulty in obtaining silver from America and elsewhere. China has sold moderate quantities.

Though the undertone keeps fair, the level is above Eastern parities and therefore should selling pressure arise, the price might be disposed to fall as it did to-day.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of rupees)	Apr. 7	Apr. 15	Apr. 22
Notes in circulation	18345	18285	18223
Silver coin and bullion in India	7960	7900	7838
Silver coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Gold coin and bullion in India	2232	2232	2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Securities (Indian Government)	5753	5753	5753
Securities (British Government)	1400	1400	1400
Bills of Exchange	1000	1000	1000

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 22nd instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 26th inst. consisted of about 35,400,000 ounces in sycee, 46,000,000 dollars, and 3,050 silver bars as compared with about 34,200,000 ounces in sycee, 46,500,000 dollars, and 3,390 silver bars on the 12th instant.

Statistics for the month of April are appended:—

	Bar Silver p. oz. std. Cash Delivery	Two Months' Delivery	Bar Gold p. oz fine
Highest Price	33 5/16d.	33 5/16d.	95s/11d.
Lowest Price	32 13/16d.	32 13/16d.	93s/10d.
Average Price	33.065 d.	33.038 d.	94s/10.6d.

Quotations:—

April 24th 33d. cash 33d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 94s./1d. Bar Gold p.oz. fine.

April 25th 33 1/8d. cash 33 1/8d. Bar Silver p.oz. std. 2 mos. 94s/3d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

April 26th 33d. cash 33d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2mos.

April 28th 33d. cash 33d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 94s Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

April 29th. 33d. cash 33d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 94s/1d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

April 30th 33d13/16d. cash 3213/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 94s/1d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

Average 32.989d. cash 32.989d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 94s/1.2d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are each 5/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th May, 1924.

Cotton	6,593 Bales
Wheat	20.812 Cwts
Linseed	23,120 ,,
Rapeseed etc	6,097 ,,
Gingellyseed	480 ,,
Poppyseed	11 ,,
Groundnuts	478 ,,
Castorseed	8,919 ,,
Rice	4,655 ,,
Myrabollams	3,050 ,,
Cottonseed	3,180 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,570 ,,
Juwar	1,315 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	623 ,,
Bajri	2,549 ,,
Coal	508 Tons

RUBBER.

London, April 17.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June/July 11

Tone:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe May 10 1/4

Tone—Weak lower

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 19.

B C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4 15/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 500.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 570
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 560

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D P Rs. 126.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167¼

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.36 7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 75.90
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs. 90.
London—Rome Liras 98.
London—Berlin Marks —

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 19

Market Rates.	
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 27/32
Bank Demand	1/4 27/32
Doc Acceptance 3/m/s	1/5 3/32
Fcs. Demand	500
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	173
Shanghai	236
Japan	132
Singapore	167 1/2

Market Steady.

London, May 17

Rentes 3%	54
Bar Silver Spot	33 13/16
,, 2 months hence	33 11/16

Closing Tone of silver—Continental buying and bear covering sellers are holding back Steady

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES —MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 17.

Stockholm	16.44
Christiania	31.43
Amsterdam	11.67
Switzerland	24.62
Belgium	89.87
Athens	214.50
Cuban Sugar Nominal	21/
Exchange on London in Paris	75.90
,, Germany	18,4000,000,000,000
,, Italy	98.15

New York, May 17.

Demand Bills	4.36.75

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 17.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3—
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6	4 3/4
,, 5 per cent Rentes	24 1/8

WAR LOANS.

London, May 17.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 3/8 nocharge.
Victory Bonds 4%	92 3/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 11/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	46 1/2 ,,
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	57 3/4

London, May 17.

Conversion Loan	£ 77 7/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 103
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 112 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, May 19.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/9/9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/9/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/10
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81/12.

London, May 17.

Bar gold, ready £4/14/7.
Silver ready, d. 33/13.
Silver forward, d. 33/11.

TONE OF SILVER—

Steady. India and China bought. Speculators sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 19.

Ready :—25-10—0

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Vaisakh 25-10-3	25— 9—0	25— 9—6	
Geth 25-10-6	25— 9—6	25—10—3	

Teji Mandi :—
Vaisakh ——
Geth 0—5—0
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER

Bombay, May 19.

Ready :—81—12—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 a.m
Vaisakh 81- 8-0	81-12-0	81—12—0	
Geth 81-14-0	82- 2-0	82— 2—0	

Teji Mandi.
Vaisakh ——
Geth 1—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 68/2
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent Tax Free Lon due 1933 Rs. 98/2
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/4
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/10
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/6
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105/3.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/8.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 395, Tiliance 80, Apollo 20, Bombay Cotton 475, Bombay Dyeing 687/8, Century 355, Central India 467/8, Colabad Land 177/8, Crescent 226/4, Edward Sassoon 187/8xd. Fazulbhoy 826/4, Indian Bleaching 193/12xd. Indore Malwa 365, Kohinoor 1050, Madhowji 260, Mathurdas 295, New Great 340, New City 250, Pearls 486/4, Phoenix 431/4xd., Premier 95, Shapurji 220, Sholapur 12000, Sixplex 242/8, Standard 1450, Swadeshi 510, Tata Mill ¾ 230, Vishnu Cotton 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 510, Alcock 172/8xd., B. Burma 290, B. Burma N.I. 60, Bt. Burma Pet 5/2, B. Tramway 90, Bombay Steam 80, Bundi Cement 8/4xd., Katni Ordy. 72/8, Katni Defd. 185, New India Insur. 13/4, Shivrajpur 36/4, Tata Iron Ordy. 25/8, Tata Iron Defd. 86/4, Tata Hydro. 800, Scindia Steam 6.

BANKS.

Imperial 1450, Imperial 357/8, India 83, Central 25, Eastern 78.

SHARES.

London, May 17.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£ 133
National Bank	£ 44 3/4
Eastern ,,	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 1/2

WHEAT.

London, Mar, 17.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers	44
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Sellers	43
AUSTRALIAN M/J Buyers	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	31/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi. per 492 lbs. C.I F M/J Buyers	45/6
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F,M/J Buyers	44/6
Tone—Karachi Wheat-firm	
A float to U K	2710000

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 19.

(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchant's Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a.p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	49 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 10 0	10 1 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 7 0	11 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	16 0 0
Reelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Black	64 0 0	13 2 0
Poppyseed, White	11 0 0	11 8 0
Groundnutes	71 0 0	
Mowraseed	8 0 0	8 8 0
Barley	31 0 0	
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 2 6
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 10 0
Forward.		
Wheat,May	6 10 3	
Wheat, August/September	7 1 6	
Linseed, May	12 4 3	
Linseed Sept.	12 13 3	
Groundnuts J/J	70 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	15 12 0	
Gujrat Castor Seed Vishak	76 0 0	
Cotton Seed J/J	5 11 6	

SEEDS.

London, May 17.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 17 11/16 M/J sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay £ 10 1/8 M/J sellers, Castorseed Bombay £ 24 3/4 M/J sellers 3 per cent. Genoa paid.

Business was due to-day in Rapeseed real bold Ferozepore at 17 1/8 M/J shipment to Rotterdam.

Casterseed Bombay at 24 3/4 M/J shipment to Genoa 30/0.

Tone:—Linseed Steady, Cottonseed Quiet:—Linseed oil Steady, wheat Steady Rice Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, May 19.

A further drop of 34 and 35 points in old crops and 15 and 17 points in new crops in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 23 to 31 points lower. The decline was due to long liquidation and short selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 17th Instant as follows:—"Good weather caused selling but the tone of market good."

With regard to the American markets; weather conditions there and the prospects for the new crop are likely to be the sole guiding factor for some months to come and it is extremely difficult at this stage to prophesy as to what may happen.

As regards the situation of the local market, seeing that new crop quotations are quoted at a considerable discount compared with old crop, we are inclined at the moment to recommend purchases of either new crop Broach or Oomras, as should there be any unfavourable circumstance, these positions are likely to appreciate than the old crop positions and in any case by the time that the new crop is actually moving the disparity between the two values should have entirely disappeared.

Although a moderate decline was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 575 for old Broach, and steadily advanced to Rs. 579½ on buying by Commission Houses. Touching Rs. 579 the Bazar closed steady at Rs. 552 at 5-30 p.m. on Bulls' buying. New Broach opened at Rs. 512 and gradually advanced to Rs. 514 on buying by Commission Houses. Again going down to Rs. 513 the Bazar closed steady at Rs. 514 at 5-30 p.m. The forward market was kept closed at Cotton Green.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 554 and going up to Rs. 557 on buying by Commission Houses closed steady at Rs. 556, whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 554 and touching Rs. 555½ on Exporters buying closed at Rs. 554 steady. New Oomra opened at Rs. 475 and fluctuating within a Rupee closed at Rs. 478. FG Bengal May, July and Decr./January were nominally quoted at Rs. 534, Rs. 531 and Rs. 434 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull on Saturday with moderate inquiry. About 1500 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

To-day's tenders are as under :—

FG	Bengal/Rajputana	1000 Bs.
MG	Punjab/American	400 ,,
,,	Surat	200 ,,
,,	Broach	100 ,,
,,	Oomra/Berar	200 ,,
,,	Centl. Provcs. No. 1.	300 ,,
,,	Centl. Provcs. No. 2	300 ,,
	Total	2500 ,,

Total tenders up-to-date are as under :—

FG	Bengal	3100 Bs.
MG	Sawginned/Dharwar	800 ,,
,,	Punjab/American	1100 ,,
,,	Navsari	2000 ,,
,,	Surat	200 ,,
,,	Kadi/Viramgaon	100 ,,
,,	Broach	100 ,,
,,	Berar	1000 ,,
,,	Centl. Provces. No. 2.	800 ,,
,,	Centl. Provce. No. 2.	800 ,,
	Total	10,500 Bs.

MARWRI BAZAR—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 19.

	5-30 P. M.
Fully Good Broach April/May 1924	582
,, ,, ,, ,, 1925	514
Fully Good Bengal May	534
Fully Good Bengal July	531
,, ,, Dec/Jan	434
Fine Oomra May	556
Fine Oomra July	554
,, ,, Dec./Jan.	476

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May, 19.

Description, Suger-Fine, Fine F. Good Good M. G. Bengal and Sindh.					
Punjab	565	550	535	520	
M. G. Oomra No. 3	577	567	552	..	
M. G. Broach	610	600	590	580	
M. G Southerns	..	..	605	595	585
M. G. Mathia	567	557	542	..	
M. G. Khandesh	572	562	547	..	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 19.

Fully Good Broach April/May 1924	581
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1925	513
,, ,, Bengal May	533
,, ,, ,, July	530
,, Dec./January,	432
Fine Oomra May	556
,, July	554
,, ,, Dec./Jan.	476
Good Southern May/Jun.	586

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 19th May says:—

New York Market, 17th May, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Last known Prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
31.13	May			30.79—34	
28.86	July		28.57—29	28.51—35	
25.15	Oct.			24.97—18	
24.50	Dec.			24.33—17	

Telegraphic market advices: July highest 28.66, lowest 28.45, range .21 points. Week-end long liquidation well taken. Tone of market good.

Liverpool Market, 17th May, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
17.53	May			17.22—31	
16.87	July	16.66—21		16.57—30	
14.78	Oct.	14.60—18		14.53—25	
14 22	Jan.			13.99—23	
4.08	Mar.			13.86—22	
	Egyptian				
21 45	July			21.20—25	
19 30	Nov.			19.10—20	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 300,000. Much warmer. Light rains along Carolina Coast. Forecast: Entire belt generally fair.

(2) July highest 16.70, lowest 16.57, range .13 points. Long liquidation induced by warmer weather. Small Saturday market.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Better weather inducing liquidation and short selling. Feeling rather bearish."

COTTON.

Liverpool, May, 17.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp-	200
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	
Importe	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans Spot Dull	17.86
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	23 10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 19

Months	Today's price.
May	17.22
June	..
July	16.54—.03
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct	14.55+.02
Nov.	..
December	..
January	14.00+.01
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 17.

Months.	To-day's Price
May	17.22—31
June	17.06—30
July	16.57—30
August	15.89—20
September	15.24—25
October	14.53—25
November	14.19—23
December	14.09—23
January	13.99—23
February	13.90—23
March	13.86—22
April	13.80—22
May	13.74—22
Tone—Quiet	

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 17.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	21.80—.25
June	21.50—.25
July	21.20—.25
August	20.90—25
September	20.40—25
Oct.	19.60—20
Nov.	19.10—20
December	18.95—20
January	18.85—15
Feb.	18.80—15
Mar.	18.75—15
April	18.75—15
May	18.75 15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 17.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
,, ,, Exports to Great Britain	..
,, ,, to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York	..
,, ,, May	30.79—.34
,, ,, July	28.51—.34
,, ,, October	24.97— 18
,, ,, Dec.	24.33— 17
Spot Cotton at New York	31.15— 35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	30.85— 35
Futures ,, ,, July	28.32— 27
,, ,, ,, October	24.17— 18
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	14 13/16
Silver Commercial Bras	68 5/8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

London, May, 17.

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.30
,, ,, Fully Good	11.70
,, ,, Fine	12.10
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.60
,, ,, Fully Good	12.10
,, ,, Fine	12.60
M. G. Broach, Good	13.20
,, Fully Good	13.60
,, Fine	14.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.95
,, ,, Fully Good	11.35
,, ,, Fine	11.75

SHARE BAZAR.

19th MAY, 1924

	12 to 1 O/C	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C
Ahmedabad Advance	395	395	
Bombay Cotton	475	475	
Bombay Dyeing	687-8 86-4 91-4	90-687-8	
Century	353-12-56-4	57- 8-355	
Nagpur	463-12-65	68-12-467-8	
Colaba	176-4	176-4	
Crescent ex-divi.	225-223-12	223-12	
Indore ex-divi.	365	365	
Kohinoor	1050	1050	
New Great	336-4	40-338-12	
Pearl ex-divi.	486-4-85-90	485	
Phoenix	431-4	431-4	
Bharucha	230-25	22-8-320	
Simplex	240-38-12-45	43-12-242-8	
Swan ex-divi.	760	760	
Swadesh	506-4-5-16	12-8-510	
Pabni	280	280	
Fazal	822-8-20-25	823-12	
Mathuradas	295	295	
Tata Mill	232-8	230	
Globe	55	55	
Mysore	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji	260 57-8	60-257-8	
Finlay ex-divi.	540	540	
Gokak	103-12	103-12	
Edward Sassoon	187-8	187-8	
Meyer Sassoon	132-8	132-8	
Alcock	172-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old	287-8	290	
Bombay Elec. Tram	88-12	90	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	72-8	72-8	
Bundi Cement	8	8-8	
Central E. Mining	20-8	20-8	
Indian Cement	50	50	
Katni Cement Ordy.	....	..	
Shivrajpur	...	..	
Tata Steel Ordy.	25-4	25-8	
Tata Steel Defd.	85	85-87-8	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, May 17.

	Bales
Total in Sight	1,546,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	250,000
East Indian ,, ,,	350,000
American ,, ,,	1.618,000
Other ,, ,,	156,000
Total Sales	25,000
East Indian Sales	700
East Indian Stock	112,000
,, ,, Forwarded	5,200
,, ,, Actual Export	200
,, ,, Imports	5,000
,, ,, Speculation	4,400
American Afloat	30,000
East Indian Afloat	131,000
Total Afloat	209,000

METALS.

London, April 17.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Coper G. M. B.	£ 61
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 7 15/16
Hard Spelter	£ 29
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17
TIN BLOCK	£ 216 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay May 19.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	65	0	0
Do	1	62	8	0
Do	1 1/4	62	8	0
Do	1 1/2	62	8	0
Do	1 3/4	64	0	0
Do	2	64	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 19.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper English	3/4	71	0	0
Copper	1/	73	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	73	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	71	8	0
Copper	2/	71	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		79	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		62	0	0
,, ,, ,, 1		60	8	0
,, ,, ,, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		60	8	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		70	0	0
American Copper 3/4		71	8	0
,, ,, 1, 1 1/4		74	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION.

Bombay, May 19.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	..No. 14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand	..No. 20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
David	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Shapurji	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikanmdas	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	6
Sattara	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	9
Shapurji	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Light house	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No. 40-1	1	13	0
Japan	..No. 42-2	1	14	3
Japan	..No. 20	1	2	9
Japan	..No. 32	1	9	0

LINSEED.

London, May. 17.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
M/J Sellers 19 3/8

Tone:—Steady Only Small demaud.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot
,, Months June/July, Ang Buyers .. 37
,, Sep./Dec. Done .. 36
Linseed Afloot .. .. 62000 Tons.

EXCHANGE.

On London at aris..Francs 7590

London, May 17.

Pabbojan Tea has made a total destribution for the year of 16 per cent.

The Assam consolidated Tea States Company has been formed to acquire number of estates in Assam with an authorised capital of £650,000 and shortly will issue 150,000 8 per cent. pound Preference shares at par and 350,000 pound ordinary shares at 21 shillings

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Declaration of School Leaving Examination Results, University Hall, 3 p.m.

Third Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Western India Tanneries Ltd. Krishna Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, at 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 21.

New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, at 4 p.m., at the Company's Registered Office, Esplanade Road, to confirm resolution for reduction of Capital passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Monday, May 5.

THURSDAY, May 22.

Declaration of M.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the Mails from London of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 23rd instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with Mails from London of 15th instant left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 17th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 28th inst.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. W. Patil on "Temperance" to-day (Tuesday) in the Sita-Bai's Chawl at Kala Chawki Road at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from Messrs. K.B. Joshi and Co. an illustrated catalogue of the pumps, agricultural implements etc. of which they are the sole agents. Those interested in farming and water lifting devices will find the catalogue useful and instructive.

FAREWELL TO BANDRA COLLECTOR.

A largely representative gathering assembled at St. Martin's Club, Bandra, on Saturday afternoon to bid farewell to Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S. Collector of the Bombay Suburban District who is proceeding on long leave. Mr. Ignatius DeMonte, President of the Club, who was mainly responsible for the organisation of the entertainment read an address on behalf of the members of the Club in which they expressed high appreciation of the various services rendered by Mr. Carter to Bandra and to the Club in particular. Mr. Carter in replying thanked the members for their kind demonstration.

BAI BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of April 1924, was 1203 out of which number 645 were women and 253 were children, 249 being boys and 309 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 46.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A monthly meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress office, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort.

A monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort.

"BOMBAY FIRM DUPED."

It was Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., that was duped to the tune of Rs. 6,373 and not Dharamsi Morarji and Co. as reported in our yesterday's issue.

FIRE IN A STOCK OF TIMBER.

On Monday morning at about 8-30 o'clock a fire broke out in a stock of timber situate at Nagdevi belonging to Mr. Usman Haji Gani. It was first noticed by some passers by who raised an alarm and intimated the Fire Brigade by phone. A fire engine from Bhuleshwar promptly arrived on the scenee followed by other fire engines from different parts of the city and put ont the fire in a few minutes. The damage is estimated unown.

WOMAN ACCIDENTALY BURNT.

On Monday Mr. A. R. King coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Luxmibai Ganpat (26).

The evidence showed that the deceased was kept by one Luxman Bucha, a mill hand, residing at De Lisle Road. About 2 a.m. Sunday Luxman was awakened by her cries and saw her clothes on fire. In trying to put out the fire his hand was burnt. He called for help and neighbours came and poured water on Luxibai. A naked kerosine oil lamp was kept usually near her as she was sleeping on the floor. She had no quarrel and no trouble. She was recovered to J.J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The prisoner had been convicted a dozen times before.

"Your worship," he said, "I should like to have my case postponed for a week. My lawyer is ill."

"But you were captured with your hand in this man's pocket. What can your counsel say in your defence?"

"Precisely so, your honour. That is what I am curious to know."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NEXT MEETING AT POONA ON JULY 14TH.

The following notification has been issued by the Secretary to the Legislative Council, Bombay:—

Under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 72 (B) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Council Hall, Poona, as the place and 2 p.m. of the fourteenth day of July 1924, as the time of the meeting of the next session of the Legislative Council.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

STATION MASTER ACCUSED OF BREACH OF TRUST.

D. A. Hingurt, Acting Assistant Station Master, Byculla, was put up before Mr. P.L. Thackar, at the Mazagaon Police Court on the alleged charge of criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Joshi, railway police prosecutor for the prosecution stated that on the 31st December 1923 one Jairy Punchang, purchased two third class tickets to Jais, costing Rs. 36/2 and came on the platform. Under orders of the accused a candidate ticket collector asked Jairaj to show his tickets, when it is alleged that he substituted two collected tickets from Katni to Bombay—and after the train had left the Station he (accused) by misrepresenting to the Coaching Clerk obtained refund of the tickets to Jais. When these passengers reached Itsarsi a ticket collector there noticed the fraud played upon these passengers and took them to the Police Station where their complaint was recorded. Mr. E. J. Vas, for the accused, applied for bail, which his Worship granted on the accused depositing Rs. Rs. 1,000 in cash. The case will be heard on the 30th instant.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT TO WIFE

Deputy Inspector Achrekar Charged on Mauroti Manden for causing grievous hurt to his wife, before Mr. P.L. Thackar. The facts are that on the 3rd instant, the wife of the accused was declared a thief by the Jamat of the accused, and was fined Rs. 25. The accused remonstrated and getting angry threw a curry stone on her head thereby causing grievous hurt. On his pleading guilty he was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Criminal Breach of Trust was the charge Dwarkanath Ganpat was called upon to answer at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala. Ag. Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

The case of the complainant. Husseinalli Kassam Mitha, a copper and brass merchant of Mumbadevi, was that on the 31st March he entrusted the accused with 39 maunds and 25 seers of copper sheets worth Rs. 700 for shaping them into vessels. As the accused was not heard of for some time a man was sent to Mahim to fetch him. The Son of the accused came with vessels of the value of Rs. 270 only. The accused soon after came to the shop of the Complainant who had him arrested.

The accused has been in the service of the complainant for nearly 14 years—Mr. R. S. Pandit, bar-at law, on behalf of the complainant pleaded for a deterrent unishment in view of the trust reposed by many merchants in the accused's guilty.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The case stands adjourned to the 25th of May.

STRIPES FOR THROWING STONE AT A PASSING TRAIN.

At the same Police Court under Sec. 127 of the Railway Act. Sub-Inspector Dastur of the B.B. & C. I. Railway charged Shankar alias Balu Chhagan with throwing stone at a passing train.

It would appear that at about 10-30 a.m. Sunday when a local train was passing the Charni Road Cabin the accused threw a stone which hit the driver Mr. A. Pearse who complained to the Station Master at Charni Road. As a result of enquiries instituted by the Police the accused was arrested.

Two boys, who saw the accused in the act of throwing stones, deposed that they were told to mind their business when they remonstrated with him.

The accused stated that he threw a stone as a retaliation on another boy who treated him with a similar missile and that it missed its mark and hit the wrong person. He however, withdrew this ingenious plea and admitted his guilt.

He was sentenced to 4 stripes.

FINED FOR GAMBLING.

Further hearing of the case in which Mohanlal Hemraj and five others were accused of gambling in a house in 1st Pathan Street was resumed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Ag. Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court.

All the accused pleaded quitly. Each of them was fined Rs. 20 and accused No. 2, the keeper, was fined Rs. 40.

ITALIAN SAILOR SENTENCED FOR POSSESSING ILLICT COCAIN.

At the instance of Inspector Huddon of the Customs Department, Veru Longi, on Italian sailor on board the steamship high "Pipsiner" was charged with possessing Cocaine without license before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Explanade Police Court.

The statement of the complainant, Mirza Shafi Ahmedbeg, a custom officer on duty at Alexandra Dock was the effect that at about 7-15 p.m. of Sunday he saw two Italians, one of whom was the accused, coming out of the steamer "Pilsiner" and searched one of them on suspicion when the other, the accused, hasted back to the Steamer. He had the accused detained by his sepoy and when he attempted to search him he was pushed back. He had the accused arrested and a search at the Yellow Gate revealed 5 packets of cocaine containing 33 1/2 ounces valued at Rs. 2,000. The accused had no license.

The accused while admitting the possession of cocaine without license stated that he was alone at the time and did not make any attempt to run.

He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for 1 month and a fine of Rs. 500. or in default of payment of fine suffer imprisonment for a further period of 5 months. Not having the required sum the accused elected to serve the full term of imprisonment.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA AND ITS MORAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The correspondence that has appeared in the Press up to now regarding the Satyagraha movement now carried on at Vaikom in the Travancore State has not cleared up the underlying fundamental principle on which the Satyagraha struggle is based. The question of entering a prohibited locality is not in itself the object of the Satyagraha. It should be realised that the whole question rest on the most important of all questions, whether the "untouchables" as a class should be permitted to enter the temple, and to offer their worship in the "sanctum sanctorum" just as other caste Hindoos are doing. Public opinion should be cultivated to this end that the "untouchables" form part of the Hindu Society, and as such shall have all rights and duties so far as temple worship is concerned. If this question is settled satisfactorily, then the question of entering a temple area will not arise at all. Therefore, it is for the Hindoos of all shades of opinion, and sect, throughout India to call for a General Mahasabha and let them argue for and against, and come to a decision. I can only say that the only resolution such a body can arrive at after mature deliberation will be to permit the untouchables to enter the temples. The Maharaja of Travancore has nothing to do with the question of permitting these "untouchables" and surely a Maharaja has no more right than an ordinary Hindoo to give his permission or not. This is a question of purely religious significance and let the Pandits and Sastris decide for themselves with the consent of the other caste Hindoos. I am sorry to say that the Satyagraha now carried on, was commenced at the wrong end. The question should be whether there is any real objection on the part of the caste Hindoos, according to the scriptures, customs, etc., to prohibit the entry of these "untouchables" I will quote one or two instances to benefit those who are now engaged in opposing the just claims of the untouchables. According to the Vedas and Sastras, neither the fifth caste nor any caste is mentioned at all, as surely in the Vedic days the castes were unknown. So far as Southern India is concerned, there are only two prominent schools, viz., the Vaishnavait and the Shaivait. With regard to the former, their revered Guru, Sri Ramanujacharya, has laid down that Panchamas shall enter the temples and he himself started this custom at Melakotai in the Mysore Province by permitting the untouchables into the temples for 3 days in a year. This is observed even to-day and he himself on many occasions took refuge in the Panchama huts, and by his precept he has set a noble example to his followers. If his followers the Vaishnavaits object to-day, to the entry of these untouchables there is not a shred of argument, and in short they would be acting against the injunctions of their illustrious Acharya. As regards the latter, the Shaivaits, it need not be said, for to day in all the temples of Southern India, Panchama saints are worshipped like deities. In fact both the sects are worshipping saints from the Panchama castes, and as no true Hindoo would disown any of these saints, then where comes the difficulty of welcoming our brothers back, when our fathers had the wisdom to recognize saintliness in the untouchable class.

Whatever might have been the cause, and whoever might have started this fifth caste, it is the duty of the present-day Hindoo to rectify the error and not to allow our brothers to become converts to other religion. Let us spread Hinduism to our Hindoo brothers, as we content that Hinduism is not a missionary religion and as such should not be preached. The argument of flesh eating cannot hold good for a minute (*vide* Bagavad Gita). But if the caste Hindoos have any objection with regard to the habits and customs of these untouchables, well, that can be overcome, by insisting that these untouchables should bathe in the temple tanks before entering the shrine. This, in short, is the elevation of the depressed classes, and surely they will recognise the sanitary principles.

Let us realise once for all that the just claims of the Panchamas, if we want them to remain in the Hindu-fold, cannot be resisted any longer either on Sastric, Vedic, or customary usages, but let us welcome them with brotherly feelings to our temples of God, where peace is the symbol, even as that great Guru, Sri Ramaruja, set an illustrious example a thousand years ago, when Brahminism would not have tolerated the very name of a Panchama. Let us be wise in the day and let us earn the loving gratitude of our unfortunate brotherst. Let no one outside the Hindu-fold point his finger at us as the men who denied freedom of worship to their own brothers in the temple of the one God.—Yours, etc.,

A HINDOO.

MUSLIM SCHOOL AT NIGDI

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For the last few months I have been reading reports of public meetings, speeches made by some leaders of the Poona Brahmin community and articles by the editors and correspondennts of the three Maratha papers "Kesari", "Mahratta" and "Lokmanya." They are all directed against an educational institution for Mahomedans, proposed to be established at a vallage called Nigdi, in Poona District. I was very anxiously looking for replies to all this agitation, but the persons responsible for the Mahomedan educational situation seem to be standing on their dignity or perhaps avoiding unpleasantness between two communities. Having lost all patience, I took it upon myself to find out the directors of the Muslim school and learn from them their reasons for keeping silence. All that I have been able to gather from them is this:—

(1) That there was an endeavour made to force them to pay exhorbitant price for certain pieces of land which though of real importance to the Mahomedan School, are of no use to anybody else particularly to the Newton Maratha Vidya Prasarak Mandal. This Mandal after the Muslim school had submitted its application to the Government for acquisition of the land under dispute, got an absurd lease made in its favour, only in order to create an interest.

(2) That there is no ground for any real grievance to the Hindu community while interested parties are exciting the villagers and the ignorant masses by bringing in the word 'cow slaughter' in connection with an educational institution of the Muslim community.

(3) That a few Brahmins of Poona have started agitation by means that the organizers of the Muslim school consider extremely undesirable. They take the platform in temples at prayer time and in sacred places of the Hindus during the Jatras, that being the easiest way of securing audience. These people have nothing to lose and cheap popularity seems to be their highest ambition.

From all this I am convinced that the directors of the Mahomedan school consider it beneath their dignity to give any countenance to these unfounded and undesirable agitations. Even the idea of contradicting their false statements is repugnant to them. they know that these agitators can easily obtain the thumb impressions of Hindus on any petition by bringing in the word 'cow slaughter' which appears in every petition, and in reports of their speeches. They also know that they themselves can easily get up similar counter agitations by Muslims, but they are above such tactics. All the same there is a limit to everything. From the question of the price of a few small pieces of land very grave issues have involved. Those few Brahmins of Poona are damanding that a non-Hindu institution should not be established in a large area which they call Panchkroshi, which includes even Poona and Kirkee. On these grounds they object to the establishment of the Mahomedan Educational Institution in question. I warn the Trustees of the Mahomedan school that they are now responsible to the entire Muslim community of India for protecting their rights. One of the Trustees was responsible for having a hand in Congress-League amalgamation on account of his zeal for Hindu-Muslim uiity. Leb him not, in a weak moment throw up the rights of Musalmans in Poona. Let Bhopatkar and Khanolkars make speeches of violence, and write strong articles in papers, the trustees should not throw up the rights and interests of their community. As a member of the Muslim community I call upon the Trustees of the Muslim school to give up Purda Nashini and their far fetched idea of dignity. They must place their case before the Muslims of India and thereby let the Hindu community of India know what some of the Brahmins of Poona are doing towards Hindu-Muslim unity.

The Editor of one of the papers suggests that there is no need of such an institution to the Muslim community on account of their having the Ismail College at Andheri. He seems to be ignorant of the fact that the proposed institution at Nigdi is a school and not a College. His remarks, however, strike me as if he does not approve of more education being given to Mahomedans than can be helped. In Poona there are many educational institutions for the Hindus and more are coming into existence every day. These few Poona Brahmins do not seem to be willing to lose their dominance over other communities which they hold by means of education. Is it with such such ideas that they wish to obtain Swaraj and become self-governing?

I respectfully request Mahatma Gandhi to give a public expression of his views on the subject. In his letter to Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee, which was published in the "Times of India" the Mahatmajee says that on account of pressure of work he could not take upon himself the burden of deciding this case. The Mahatmajee was the originator of Hindu-Muslim Unity and the Mahatmajee has been in jail endeavouring to establish that unity, upon which depends the success of his long cherished hope of achieving Swaraj. The Mahatmajee should not have considered this case of minor importance. I shall look forward to his pronouncement on this subject.

I also appeal to the leaders of the Muslim community to awake in time and to keep their eyes open.—Yours etc.,

INSAF.

RELIABILITY TRIALS.

GREAT SUCCESS OF B. S. A. MOTOR CYCLES.

The Wellington Cycle and Motor Company, the Sole Agents for the B. S. A. Motor-cycles, have received cable information that in the English Six Days Reliability Trials of stock machines the B. S. A. 3.1/2 horse power, three Motor-cycles secured Gold Medals and Special Team Awards. The B. S. A. 2.1/4 horse power Motor-cycle won the race upto 250 c.c. machines in the German Danzig Hill Climbing Trials. In the Dutch Reliability Trials for machines upto 750 c.c. the B S. A. Motor-cycles secured two first and one second in three Classes. In the Austrian Race the B. S. A. overhead valve machines and the 3.1/2 horse power machine secured first place in the respective classes.

BENGAL COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

The following is the result of bye-election in Presidency and Burdwan European Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council caused by the resignation of Mr. J. A. Jones:—

Mr. F. E. James, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., 347.

Mr. C. O. Remfry, Barrister, 242.

ALIPORE BOMB FACTORY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

Mr. P. De, Attitional Sessions Judge of Alipore, to-day commenced hearing of the Alipore Bomb Factory Case in which Jashoranjan Pal and Abanikanta Bhattacherjee were charged under the Explosive Substances Act. The case for prosecution was that during a police search of a room in Maniktola Improvement Trust barracks police found six live bombs and other explosive substances. The present two accused and another man were the occupants of the room. One man escaped and two accused were arrested. Case is proceeding.

(Continued from column 6.)

of seats in Legislatures in direct proportion to numerical strength of their adult population and common electorates the common, general and special electorates should be substituted for existing exclusive constituencies. (4) The above principles should apply to Municipal Committees and Local Boards, as also both as regards representation and public offices, (excepting offices for which expert knowledge is a qualification, and also provided that in no case is the standard of efficiency sacrificed to the above principles of proportion.) (5) The saving clause of the Congress-League Lucknow Pact relating to Legislation held objectionable by three-fourth majority of any community on religious grounds should be retained.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S BULLETIN

The following bulletin has been issued by the Secretary, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim League, Lahore, dated the 16th instant:—

The Session of the All-India Moslem League as already announced in the local newspapers comes off on the 24th and 25th May 1924. Moslem leaders of all shades of opinions are cordially invited to attend the Session and take part in the deliberations.

Lahore is now fortunately practically free from plague and the season too is exceptionally pleasant. All Moslem leaders, no matter of whatever school of thought, from all parts of the country especially from Bengal, Behar and Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay and Madras are requested that they must not fail in their duty to avail of this unique opportunity of assembling for the purpose of benefitting the League with their esteemed views and to chalk out a plan for the good of Islam and the Moslem Community at a juncture such as the present one when every other Sister Community spares no pains for their individual advancement in the social and political walks of life.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Bar-at-Law (Member of the Legislative Assembly) who has very kindly consented to preside at the Session, arrives at Lahore on the morning of the 23rd instant by the Punjab-Bombay Mail and the Council of League meets in the afternoon to consider the various Resolutions.

Some bungalows in the Civil Lines have been engaged for the accommodation of the guests and delegates from the Muffasil and arrangements for their meals will also be made by the Reception Committee. Gentlemen who are anxious to avail themselves of these arrangements about board and lodging should kindly intimate the Secretary of the Reception Committee, before the 22nd instant at the latest.

PROGRAMME OF THE SESSION.

Friday, 23rd May, 1924 Meeting of the Council of the League 5-0 p.m.

Saturday, 24th May, 1924, first sitting. Recitation from the Holy Quran 8-0 a.m.

Address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and speech by the President of the League 8-30 a.m. to 10-0 a.m.

Subjects Committee 3-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.

Sunday, 25th May, 1924, (second sitting.)

Resolutions 7-0 a.m. to 11-0 a.m.

Third Sitting, Resolutions 3-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m.

MUSLIM LEAGUE.

A NEW PACT SUGGESTED.

MR. ASAF ALI'S RESOLUTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, May 18.

Mr. Asaf Ali has given notice of the following resolutions to be moved at the forthcoming session of the All-India Muslim League to be held at Lahore:—

1. This League invites all representative Muslim Associations of India to send their delegates in the proportion of two to every five lakhs of the rural, and one to every one lakh of Urban Muslim population to the All-India Muslim Conference to be held in the month of October next at Delhi to consider, among others, the following questions:—(a) the election of a specified number of representatives (the number to be fixed by the said Conference) to represent the Indian Muslims' point of view in the forthcoming Muslim Congress to be held next year at Cairo, (b) to consider the question of the Khilafat, (c) the advisability of consolidating different Muslim organisations in India with identical or reconcilable aims into one organic body with a view to secure efficient and effectual co-ordination of their activities towards a comprehensive organisation working in cooperation and harmony with the Indian National Congress for the speedy attainment of full Dominion status for India, (d) the steady reform of social and moral conditions and just protection and fair advancement of political and other secular interests of the Muslim community of India, (e) the promotion of neighbourly and friendly relations between different communities of India by a fair adjustment of all questions at issue between them and (f) in view of the above objects to frame a constitution and rules for the establishment of central and provincial deliberative assemblies and the constitution of a salaried, covenanted Muslim service to deal with all matters relating to religion including administration on all *auqaf* collection and administration of *zakat* education commerce and industry, agriculture and labour arbitration including marriage and divorce, social reform and civic duties.

"GIVE AND TAKE."

2. Whereas the present and the future of the Muslims of India are inextricably bound up with the interests and aspirations of the sister communities residing in India, and whereas progress of each community is interdependant on the progress of every other community, peace and progress no less than the attainment and retention by India of an honourable place in the comity of nations being dependant on harmonious co-operation between various communities, this League calls upon all India Muslims to spare no effort to cultivate a sense of "Give and Take" and an understanding of the point of view of other communities in all matters religious and otherwise and especally draws attention of the Ulema to the serious allegations occasionally made against certain section of the Muslim population of Malabar, Multan, Saharanpur and some other places and earnestly hopes that they will not tire of condemning any excess actually proved to have been committed anywhere but will do all in their power to concentrate the attention of the illiterate or disorderly sections on true Islamic teachings as regards respecting and protecting the honour, person and property of their neighbours and acing with exemplary forbearance and restraint even under circumstances of most provocative nature and condemn all customs inconsistent with Islamic injunctions.

3. This League is further of opinion that insistence in certain places on stopping of music or postponing *arti* in the vicinity of Mosques and tendency to vehement protestation or in certain extreme cases resorting to show of force must be immediately restrained. Unless noise is designed to annoy persons at prayer in which case it may amount to a nuisance restrainable by ordinary process of law or it is insisted on in clear contravention of any existing custom which may be the subject of a declaration by a court of law, so long as people conduct themselves lawfully in places of public resort no less than in private premises protest against their conduct is obviously untenable and therefore reprehensible.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE PACT.

4. This League is decidedly of opinion that in view of the experience gained during the past years of the working of the Congress League Pact of 1916 as regards Muslims' representation in the Indian Legislatures time has come to revise it in the light of the following suggestions:—(1) Muslim representation in Central and Provincial Legislatures throughout India should vary in direct proportion to the numerical strength of their adult population; (2) Muslim representation in public services should be in following proportion:—The Punjab,—fifty per cent; Bengal,—fifty per cent. The balance of percentage of population saved from the above named provinces to be equitably distributed among the remaining provinces of India; the readjustment of these proportions to recur after every decennial census. (3) If other communities of India agree to reservation

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(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, May 20, 1924.

GUJARAT'S LEAD.

No special significance would have attached to this year's Gujarat Political Conference, which concluded its sessions at Borsad on Thursday, had it simply reiterated its faith in the constructive programme without laying down definite lines on which its fulfilment should be hastened. Borsad has struck a new and right path. The carrying out of the constructive programme is not a matter merely of gusts of enthusiasm but demands steady, patient and laborious work amongst villages. Mahatmaji's simple but inspiring message to the Conference laid stress on this fact and in conclusion struck a note of confidence coupled with warning. He said: "All this (constructive programme) is easy of accomplishment if we have but the will. I am sure if Borsad accomplishes this it will achieve Swaraj for India. I wish that you should take a vow to achieve it and that you should have the strength of will to take this vow." But he proceeded to add: "It may be taken only when there is the firmest determination to accomplish it. Harischandra's resolution should be behind it to carry it to its logical fulfilment, otherwise it would be wiser not to indulge in any vow." After more than six months' patient toil the workers of Borsad have acquired that confidence, which is the inevitable result of experience and which makes easy of performance tasks well-nigh impossible.

The Conference passed the following resolution which speaks for itself:

"This Conference welcomes Mahatmaji's message sent with reference to the people of Borsad and appeals to the workers to take a vow to produce conditions in Borsad Taluka such as depicted in the message and to dedicate their lives to the fulfilment of those conditions."

Workers, with a robust faith in every item of the constructive programme, have shown, by their silent and unassuming work in Bardoli, how much could be accomplished by concentrated effort of patriotic men. The resolution lays down no new condition for the volunteers of Barsad since most of them have undertaken to work in the taluka on the tacit understanding that they would not leave their sphere of activity till they were satisfied that people had grasped the spirit of every item of the Congress programme. It was a praiseworthy move on the part of the Borsad Conference, and it was still more praiseworthy on the part of Durbar Saheb Gopaldas Desai and others who took the vow there and then, proving that there were patriotic people in Gujarat prepared to devote their lives to the prosecution of Mahatmaji's programme.

Another important resolution of the Conference suggested the method of systematising voluntary work and appointed a Committee to frame a detailed scheme of a "Service League" consisting of life-workers from the Gujarat Vidyapith and others. The Service League Committee is expected to stimulate the recruiting of workers and to provide for their maintenance. There is no dearth of young, patriotic workers in Gujarat who are ready to devote their lives to national service. The League, it is expected, will fully avail itself of the services of all such willing workers. The Untouchability Conference, which had for its president "Mama" Phadke, gave proof that untouchability is a dying creed in Gujarat and that the work of purification cannot be completed till the "untouchables" are given their proper place in the society. How vitally important the removal of untouchability is from the point of view of national progress is emphasised in these words of the Mahatma addressed to the Conference:

"It is a fact that I am responsible for making this a plank in the work of the Congress. But it has been only from a religious point of view not from the view point of politics. It has a place in the Congress programme in order to show that Swaraj is impossible without its removal. But even if we got Swaraj to-day, the question of removal of Untouchability remains confronting us. If I was told that I would have Swaraj, if I gave up the question of Untouchability, without a moment's hesitation. I would say I do not want that Swaraj. I believe to preserve Untouchability is to give up Hinduism."

Borsad has shown the way and to Gujarat belongs once again the credit of giving a lead to the country.

PATHAN TERRORISM IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation had a full dress debate on Saturday last on the present Pathan terrorism in the city and its suburbs, at a special meeting called for the purpose. The discussions in the Corporation of late, on this question, have been many, but the outbreaks still continue, and it appears, considering the increasing number of crimes in the City, that the Police are unable to cope with the evil. The Police Commissioner himself was rather apologetic in the statement he made before the Corporation and practically confessed to his inability to do anything more than what he was doing. The mover of the resolution, demanding from the Government and the Legislative Council adequate measures for the protection of life and property, showed conclusively that the Pathan outbursts in the city were on the increase, in spite of the measures taken by the Police to deal with the situation. Even on the showing of the Police Commissioner it will be evident that crimes by Pathans are on the increase, notwithstanding the large numbers of Pathans deported from the city. But what one cannot understand is that in spite of the number of Pathans in the city being almost the same now as in the year 1914, there is now an alarming growth in the crime committed by them. There must be some explanation for this. All the speakers who took part in the debate laid stress on the general insecurity of life and property in the city and the not infrequent murders in broad daylight. The root of the trouble lies in the fact that the population is unarmed and the terrorising section of the Pathans take advantage of this fact. The policy followed by Government in respect of granting arms licenses is one of distruct of the citizen. Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi instanced the case of a respectable citizen who was refused a license. The Commissioner of Police has readily promised to give to Mr. Ranchodas' friend the license he wants. But the instance cited by Mr. Ranchoddas merely shows how the power of refusing license is being abused. The Pathans, on the other hand, do not seem to require licenses, for they always have at their service either the pistol, the bowie knife or the big stick, whichever is convenient.

Apart from these considerations we do not think the attempts made by the Police to deal with the unruly section of the Pathans have been as adequate as are called for. The situation demands, besides the arming of the people to defend themselves, not so much stringent measures as more alert and efficient work on the part of the Police. We cannot, therefore, support some of the heroic measures suggested for adoption against the whole Pathan community in Bombay. Every right-thinking man will agree with Mr. K. F. Nariman that all Pathans are not criminals, that all the criminals are not Pathans and it is not just to condemn a whole community for the crimes of a section of it. Citizens must not give way to panic but must keep their heads clear. It is monstrous to suggest that the Pathans should be declared a criminal tribe. As it is, we are strongly opposed to any particular community being treated as such, merely because there are a few black sheep in it. The registration of Pathans will merely present an additional instrument of harassment to the Police, who are not always overscrupulous in the use of their power. The citizens will be able adequately to deal with the Pathans only when they are strong enough to defend themselves. They cannot be strong without being armed. Unfortunately, the official policy of distrust comes in the way of granting enough arms licenses even when repeated demands are made for them. When the Pathan finds that the average citizen is as well armed as he is and is not afraid of him, we shall find the Pathan menace soon disappearing and people regaining their confidence in themselves. But the question is whether Government want the people to be self-reliant and able to defend themselves against the unruly section of the population to whatever community the latter may belong.

COOPERATION AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The co-operative movement in India is a growing movement and hence there is always some pleasure in surveying its progress in any province or State. Every year in different parts of the country there are some new features of development to record, some special aspects of working to criticize. It is rarely that one has so little scope either for criticism or for appreciation as is afforded by the latest annual report on the working of co-operative societies in Mysore. This report relates to the official year 1922-23 during which the number of registered societies increased from 1522 to 1511 and their working capital from Rs 81,97,230 to Rs. 84,09,478. Membership, on the other hand, declined from 96,912 to 95,315. All progress has been suspended in the blessed name of consolidation and pending the publication of the report of a committee of inquiry which was appointed in 1920 and completed its deliberations in 1922. This report has now been issued in the year 1924, and at the rate at which this important work is being carried through it may be two years more before the Government of Mysore issue their orders, and again a couple of years before any effect is given to those orders. In the meantime, the movement may stagnate and the results of the last twenty years of strenuous work be lost owing to this indecision and lack of policy. The pity of it is that in Mysore, as in several parts of British India, the strings of official control are held so tight that there is little or no enthusiasm about co-operative work among the general public, and the rural classes as well as a large section of the intelligentsia have come to regard the co-operative movement as one of the numerous official departments which bureaucrats delight in creating to enhance their importance and to strengthen their influence over the people. This assumption may have no justification but the feeling is there and until some steps are taken to remove that feeling there will be no popular support behind the co operative movement in any State or province. And so long as the popular backing is absent no amount of official propaganda, no schemes of improvement, no recommendation of Committees of Inquiry will have any tangible effect in giving life and vigour to what is essentially a people's movement.

Notes of the Day.

Egypt's Determination.

The Zughlul Cabinet evidently is determined that Egypt shall enjoy independence not only in name but in reality. From the report of the speeches of the Minister of War and the Premier it would appear that at the head of the Egyptian Army there is not only a non-Egyptian, presumably an Englishman, but one who is not wholly amenable to control by the Egyptian Government. Further, he would appear to be residing not at Cairo or Alexandria but in Sudan! That is, of course, the British way! But having conceded Egypt her independence, to retain the supreme control of the country's army in its own hands must appear as sheer mockery on the part of the British. Obviously a serious diplomatic crisis is developing owing to the refusal of the British Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army to slacken his grip on the latter. The Egyptians' case is unanswerable. They wish to be masters in their own house and to have an Egyptian at the head of their army. The Labour Party, before it assumed office, was constant in its professions of sympathy with the Egyptians in their struggle to achieve independence for their country. Will Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues, now that they are in office, disown their former professions and refuse to concede to the Egyptians their rights? We hope not.

Unfair Criticism.

Thus the "Leader" (Allahabad):

"The 'Daily Herald', while publishing a cablegram sent by Mr. C. R. Das to it in regard to Lord Lytton's Conference with some members of the Legislative Council at Government House, describes Mr. C. R. Das as 'the most important Indian rebel leader next to Mr. Gandhi.' But this 'rebel leader' has promised to co-operate with Government as Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation."

It is a pity that our Allahabad contemporary in its eagerness to have a fling at the Deshbandhu slurs over the truth and indulges in a *suggestio falsi*. It knows, or ought to know by now, that neither Deshbandhu Das nor Mahatma Gandhi nor any other Non-cooperator worth the name is a Non-cooperator for the sake non-cooperation alone, but that he is ever ready to cooperate with Government—on his own terms. The Deshbandhu made this fact quite clear in his speech to the Calcutta Corporation immediately after his election as Mayor. Referring to the policy he was going to pursue towards Government he said:

"May I point out to you that it is not the policy—when I say it is not the policy I mean it is not the policy of this Corporation, if it accepts my advice, to offer any obstruction. My policy here will be to direct you to carry out constructive work. We are here not to destroy the Corporation but to carry it on on improved lines for the welfare of the citizens of Calcutta. We are not here to enter into conflict with the Government but it is as well to say that if any conflict is forced upon the Corporation by the attitude of the Government this Corporation will not be slow to engage itself in that conflict and to vindicate its duty and right."

After this, is it not silly to suggest that the "rebel leader" "has promised to cooperate with Government as Mayor of Calcutta?" Mahatma Gandhi also, in his interview with our correspondent, which appeared in this journal yesterday, is no less clear on the point. "As I have said so often, I am personally eager and anxious to offer cooperation", says the Mahatma, "but I am more eager and more anxious to strengthen the forces of non-cooperation till there is the slightest possible indication of a change of heart, of which hitherto I have seen no sign whatsoever." When the critics of the Non-cooperators try to interpret the latter's acts and policies, they should be fair enough at least to present the whole truth about them and should refrain from presenting one side of the picture only.

Queer Logic!

If we are to believe the "Pioneer", the one "great obstacle" in the way of a settlement of the Gurdwara controversy is "the refusal of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee to give any undertaking that they will not attempt to reopen the Nabha question, which the Punjab Government naturally regard as a *chose jugee.*" On other matters, the journal says, there is reason to believe that the Government and the Akalis are in substantial agreement. The "Pioneer" severely criticises the Prabandhak Committee for dragging in the Nabha dispute, which, it says, "strictly speaking has nothing whatever to do with the Gurdwaras." We quite agree with our contemporary in its last remark, but we utterly fail to understand the suggestion that it is the Prabandhak Committee who are "dragging in the Nabha dispute." It seems to us, on the other hand, that it is the Punjab Government who are guilty of the perversity. It is they who are "dragging in" the Nabha dispute and demanding from the Committee an undertaking that they will not at any time in the future reopen the Nabha question. Why should this Committee give the undertaking? What the Government and the Committee are immediately concerned with are the questions of Gurdwara legislation and the "Kirpan". When discussing these questions, why do the Punjab Government want to "drag in" the Nabha dispute also and require a guarantee from the Committee that they will abandon their agitation about Nabha "abdication?" It must become plain even to a child that the Goernment are the offending party and that they are trying to take advantage of the settlement of the Gurdwara question to secure cessation of the Nabha agitation. The charge of perversity is properly to be laid at the door of Government rather than of the Committee.

The Case of Acharya Gidwani.

The Associated Press is reliably informed that there is no truth in the statement that some prosecution is contemplated or is shortly to be instituted against Acharya Gidwani. It may, indeed, be the intention of the Nabha Administrator, who has already perpetrated so many illegal and unconstitutional acts during his brief regime, not to bother himself about the legal formalities but to be a law unto himself *a la* Louis XIV. If, however, he is anxious to keep up the appearance of respect for the law of the land, he should know that the conviction should be brought home by a regular process of law to a person who may have repeated an offence, before he is punished for it. Acharya Gidwani may have trespassed into Nabha territory and thus become liable to the penalties attaching to such trespass, but the offence must be first established in a legal manner It is not enough for the Administrator to be convinced himself of the fact. The fact must be proved in an open manner beyond all shadow of doubt. In Acharya Gidwani's case, even if he did trespass into the State, the question of his motive in doing the same and the extraordinary circumstances attending the "offence" cannot and will not be overlooked by a court of justice. If Acharya Gidwani is not to be tried afresh but is to be imprisoned at the sweet will and pleasure of the Administrator, the fact can only constitute an open violation of Law and Justice, even such as obtain in the land of perverted justice. The Indian public will not tolerate the scandal and we may be sure that we shall hear of Acharya Gidwani's case again and again till the wrong is righted.

"The Tilak Bust."

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye's explanation of the position of the authorities of the Fergusson College with regard to the Tilak Bust reveals a state of things obtaining in the College which must appear to impartial observers and lovers of the institution to be deplorable. That even after the hand of Death has erased the memories of past conflicts and revealed the personality of the illustrious patriot in its true colours, there should be any colleagues or countrymen of his in the College, of which he was one of the founders, who should be narrow-minded enough to grudge a prominent site to a memorial bust which the students in loving memory of the departed patriot have offered to the College, would be incredible if it were not a fact, as Dr. Paranjpye's letter amply vouches for. Having consented to accept the bust the authorities of the College should accord it a place befitting the greatness of the man and his connection with the College. The excuse which Dr. Paranjpye gives on their behalf for refusing to give the bust a prominent place in the open grounds of the College and for locating it in a corner of the library is more ingenious than convincing. The authorities are afraid, Dr. Paranjpye says, that they will not be able "to guarantee the safety of the bust when kept in the open, and with party feelings running high, any damage done to the bust by some outsider is likely to be laid at the door of the College authorities, who are popularly imagined not to have seen eye to eye with Mr. Tilak on public questions, and therefore, have no respect for his personality." If the conscience of the authorities is clear they should have no fear at all of the kind suggested by Dr. Paranjpye. Who are the "outsiders" who will dare to damage college property in such cowardly manner? Even if there be any such miscreants outside the limited imagination of the authorities, cannot arrangements be made to guard the bust like any other valuable property of the College? If all the attempts to ensure the safety of the bust fail, no blame will attach to the authorities. The College boys and girls will not be so perverse as to put the blame on wrong shoulders when they see the authorities' real solicitude for the safety of the bust. As for the other excuse of the need for circumspection before setting up a precedent, surely a founder of a college who was also one of India's greatest sons occupies a position which cannot be compared, save in exceptional cases, with that of life-members.

Callous Treatment.

The treatment meted out to prisoners in India has become a byword for callous disregard of humanitarian considerations. Dr. Varadarajulu gives a pathetic account of two of his fellow-prisoners in the Trichy Jail which must compel every Indian to move in the matter of introducing drastic reforms in Indian jail administration. Dr. Varadarajulu writes:—

"The name of the Bengali prisoner is Suresh Chandra Sen Gupta who belongs to Dacca and was alleged to have been a member of the Bengali association called Anusya (Anushilan) Samiti. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 25 years. The Punjabee's name is Bagat Singh who got a sentence of 20 years R. I. in the Lahore Conspiracy Case in 1915. He is quite a young man. My heart shudders when I think of the agonies endured by these patriots in the hell of British Jails for the last so many years. I am so much pained that I am absolutely powerless to help them in any way. Srijut Gupta is more than forty-five. He was sentenced in 1911 and has been rotting in jail for the last 13 years. And including the remission according to jail regulations the period comes to 17 years. Generally those who are sentenced to transportation for life are released at the end of ten years, the remaining period being remitted. But Sjt. Gupta has been denied even this benefit. "Those who are sentenced to long periods are usually made to work hard only for some years. Then they are appointed as mistries, overseers, or convict warders and this practice has been sanctioned by the jail code itself. But Sjt. Gupta has been denied even this usual privilege. If he had remained in the Andamans he could use his own dress and enjoy some other privileges, which are denied to him in this country. The soulless Government cannot evidently understand how an educated and cultured patriot could possibly work on incessantly like a bull for the last 13 years. The Jail authorities in the Presidency of Madras do not understand the Bengali. Hence Sjt. Gupta is neither permitted to write to his wife nor are her letters to him delivered. He is not given any books in Bengali. Only the food given to the ordinary prisoners is given to him. He has often told me that he has been desiring to take meat or tea for last 13 years. They are not given to him by the authorities. Even a trainer of the beasts in a circus provides them with their usual food. It is deplorable that the Government does not possess even this much sense. As the time of my release was approaching he was weeping like a mad man. He would often embrace me and weep. Though the jailor and other authorities consoled him, he kept on weeping till I was released, not because he had to remain in prison but because of the investable separation from me attendant on my release."

Dr. Varadajulu adds that he "reveres Sjt. Suresh Chandra Sen Gupta as a 'Jivan Mukta' inasmuch as he has not lost even an iota of his patriotism and courage and his mind is still as strong as ever, in spite of his acute suffering in jail for so many years." We are also assured that he does not believe in revolutionary methods or propaganda and is firmly of opinion that India can gain Swaraj only through non-violence. A Government which is not soulless would be the first to seize such an opportunity to release a man and to win over on the side of non-violence and peace a patriotic young man however misguided he may have been in the past.

EGYPTIAN ARMY.

FOREIGNERS NO MORE WANTED.

NEED OF EGYPTIANISATION.

LONDON, May 18.

Cairo.—The Minister of War replying to a question in the Chambers to-day said that a Sirdar of the Egyptian Army was an Egyptian Government official and regarded as subordinate and responsible to the Minister of War. It was incompatible with the prestige of the Egyptian Kingdom that the head of its forces should be a foreigner. This was the work of the past which it was their duty to suppress. Moreover the residence of a Sirdar at Sudan was incompatible with the Egyptian interest. They should take steps to remove it.

The Premier also made a statement on the same subject and said that they did not wish for the continuation of the present state of affairs. They desired that the entire Army and everything connected therewith should be Egyptian. It was towards the realisation of that end they were working.—Reuter.

VICTIMS TO LACK OF CREDIT,

GERMAN COMPANIES IN DISTRESS

LONDON, May 20.

Berlin.—The Becker Steel Company of Willich, Rehineland, one of the biggest in Germany, has been compelled to place its affairs in the hands of the Official Receiver owing to difficulty in obtaining credit from which all industrial undertakings in Germany are suffering. But the workers will continue for the time being. The Deutsche Werke Company, another big concern, is also a victim to lack of credit and has been compelled to retrench by closing some of its works. Scarcity of money is so pronounced that fifty per cent interest is demanded for cash.—Reuter.

U. S. AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN.

REPORTED RESIGNATION.

LONDON, May 19.

Washington.—Mr. Woods has asked to be relieved of his duties as the American Ambassador to Japan. It is not known whether his resignation is connected with the recent speeches of Mr. Woods in Tokio in which he expressed his disapproval of the American Immigration Bill.—Reuter.

PROVINCE OF HANOVER.

NO SECESSION FROM PRUSSIA.

LONDON, May 19.

Berlin.—The plebiscite in Hanover has rejected the proposal for the secession of the Prussian Province of Hanover from Prussia.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS.

MUSSOLINI DISCUSSES WITH THEUNIS.

LONDON, May 19.

Milan.—Sgr. Mussolini met M. Theunis and M. Hymans and had preliminary discussion on the reparations on the lines of Belgians' conversations in Paris and London.—Reuter.

FINAL OF OLYMPIC RUGBY.

UNITED STATES BEAT FRANCE.

LONDON, May 18.

Paris.—The United States defeated France in the Final of the Olympic Rugby by 17 goals to 3.

The United States whose victory upset all calculations scored the first try four minutes from the start and after that had the best of the game. They played a very hard game and the lighter Frenchmen did not like their hard tackling. Two Frenchmen were incapacitated and one was badly shaken. The team became demoralised towards the end. The Americans showed superior speed, weight and dash. The French forwards played well, but the backs failed to pierce the American defence.—Reuter.

DENMARK BEAT HUNGARY IN DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, May 18.

Copenhagen.—Denmark defeated Hungary in the Davis Cup by 3 matches to 2. They now meet Italy.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water

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EFFECT OF DYER'S FIRING.

"SMILING FACES EVERYWHERE."

EVIDENCE IN O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

LONDON, May 19.

When the case was resumed to-day Mr. Arthur Kitchen, ex-Commissioner of Lahore, said that there was no coercion with regard to recruiting in Lyallpur district when he was Deputy Commissioner. Undoubtedly, recruits were purchased. He did his best to stop it. When he arrived in Amritsar he found the city in the possession of a mob. Two hundred and fifty troops were available half unarmed of whom twenty or thirty British troops were old men. All troops in India were then old men unfitted for active service. He instructed the military to recover the control of the city. When he returned on April 12th he found that General Dyer had arrived with about a thousand troops. He told General Dyer he wished him to protect the police while they were arresting the ringleaders. This was done. He was in Lahore when he heard of General Dyer's firing on the crowd at Amritsar. He went straight to General Dyer and asked him what it was about. General Dyer replied: "I have done my duty. It was a horrible duty but I had to do it. I have not slept all night but it was the right thing to do."

Replying to Justice McCardie Mr. Kitchen said that the effect of General Dyer's firing was extraordinary. The shops in Amritsar opened and there were smiling faces everywhere.

Justice McCardie: They felt that order had been restored?

Mr. Kitchen: Yes. And from all villages men were riding in, old soldiers and Sikh Chiefs, to express their pleasure. They told General Dyer and witness that they could not have held their young men much longer.

Replying to Justice McCardie Mr. Kitchen agreed that they felt it safe to go about. The effect was electrical.—Reuter.

AMERICAN WORLD-FLIERS.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN 12 1/2 HOURS.

LONDON, May 18.

Bremerton.—Lieutenant Smith, now leader of the American World Fliers, wirelessing from Paramushira says that the Transpacific flight was accomplished in 12½ hours including 2½ hours delay on the small Island of Kamchatka where they were forced to descend owing to a violent sleet storm.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 19.

Yetorofu (Kurile Islands).—The American world-fliers have arrived here.—Reuter.

A RECORD FLIGHT.

ROUND AUSTRALIA IN NINETY HOURS.

LONDON, May 19.

Melbourne.—Wing-Commander Globe and Flying-Officer MacIntyre arrived in a seaplane escorted by a fleet of aeroplanes and were cheered by enormous crowds lining the beflagged foreshore when they alighted safely at St. Kilda, completing the round of Australia. The flight is the greatest in the history of Australian aviation. A distance of 8,500 miles has occupied ninety flying hours. The airmen, as they stepped on the pier, were greeted by the Federal State Ministers and representatives of the Air Force, Navy and Army. Subsequently they attended a civic reception.—Reuter.

FRENCH AVIATOR AT CANTON.

LONDON, May 19.

A Hongkong message states Doisy arrived at Canton.—Reuter.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

REMAINS CONVEYED TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 18.

Paris.—General Townshend, who suffered from spinal affection for the past six months, came to Paris for the treatment of a neurologist. Paralysis of the throat supervened yesterday and he died at midnight. His remains are being conveyed to England for burial at the deceased's home in Norfolk.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

IDEAL IN INDIA.

VICEROY AT UNIVERSITIES' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 19.

There were nearly fifty delegates present representing all the universities in India and Burma. Among others present in the Chamber were His Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan, Hon. Sir Mahomed Shafi, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir B. N. Sarma, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. M.S.D. Butler, Sir B. N. Mitra, Major-General Mewatt, Mr. A.C. McWatters, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. J.A. Richey and Sardar Sundersingh Majithia. Despite the inclement weather the visitors' galleries were crowded, there being a substantial element of ladies both European and Indian. His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at exactly eleven and addressed the Conference.

In welcoming the delegates His Excellency said that he entertained great expectations from the Conference. He was confident that his Government would profit by it and that the results would be highly beneficial to the best interests of the Universities and University teaching. The Viceroy referred to his personal conviction of the extreme importance of the university work in India in its effect both on the individual and the country as a whole. It was true that each Univesity is self-contained. "Nevertheless" he continued "in the history of a country the more important factor is not the success of an individual University but the influence and effect of university, policy and education as a whole." It is true that university administration is largely now and rightly a Provincial care but the abstract idea which underlies all form of University activity is of such cardinal importance that it is woven into the principal functions of the Government of India and the Governor-General. The outcome of the spread of University teaching, if it achieves success and exerts its proper influence, is to set an intellectual and moral standard for the people of India as a whole. Hence the necessity for holding such a conference.

IDEALS OF EDUCATION.

Proceeding the Viceroy said: "Healthy national life depends on the wide dissemination of a desire to arrive at balanced judgments of the ideas of duty and discipline and of common responsibilities and mutual obligations. These can only come by the spread of an atmosphere which it is one of the most important functions of the universities to diffuse. We have to travel away from the narrow and circumscribed view which regards education only as a means of individual advancement or profit." Continuing His Excellency said if asked what is the greatest service that the universities can perform for India he should reply "to extend the Empire of reason in India until it is co-terminous with the Empire of India itself." Inherent powers in human mind must be cultivated to form a balanced judgment by the exercise of reason without prejudice. Without such cultivation mind is prone to rely excessively upon sentiment, intuition and impulse which are unsafe guides to reason. By depending on sentiment alone nations have suffered the ship of state to wreck. To weather storms and to bring the vessel into safe harbourage sentiment should be controlled and guided by reason.

After briefly referring to the history of the university education in India the Viceroy said, "We are at a period where there has been a sudden increase in the number of universities, when the transition from the older to the newer type is in progress. In these changes they must keep in view that it is essential to ensure preservation of the highest standards of University education and safeguard against any falling from the ideals of the best class of university training. With the multiplication of the Universities and with financial stringency there is no small risk of some deviation from the right road to educational efficiency. The conference in addition to promoting the common ideals must make a joint effort to develop higher education to the highest standard. The recent advance has

(Continued on next page).

TO ALL BOMBAY

DO NOT MISS TOMORROW'S "CHRONICLE"

READ HORNIMAN'S SMASHING REPLY TO HAYWARD.

DEVELOPMENTS AT TARAKESWAR.

ASSAULT ON VOLUNTEERS.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

On receipt of the disquietening news that Swami Satchidananda had been killed, a representative of the "Forward" proceeded at once to the place of occurrence and made careful enquiries from all sources, the Police Inspector, the "Mahabir Dal" men and the outside public regarding the origin of the trouble and the facts related below have been confirmed by independent witnesses and corroborated by all parties.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

Early at about 9 on Friday morning the Mohant's men demanded "tola" from the vendors a practice long in vogue but discontinued for some time past, mainly through the efforts of the "Mahabir Dal" men—which they refused. Thereupon several "Gurkhas" and up-countrymen, all alleged to be in the employ of the Mohunt, began to assault the men and forcibly seized their oxen. Information was at once sent to Swami Satchidananda who immediately appeared on the scene and protested against the "zoolum" of the Mohunt's men. An altercation ensued and Swamiji was mercilessly beaten. He was then foreibly removed to an unknown destination and for a time no information about Swamiji could be had. A great confusion prevailed and people suspected that he had been done to death.

It was at this stage that Swami Viswananda sent a wire to Calcutta to the effect that Swami Satchidananda had been killed. In the confusion that followed no one was safe. The Gurkhas and Durwans began to throw stones and brickbats right and left while the former brandished their "Kukris" and assaulted one and all that dared to come to their presence. Inspector Indu Bhusan Ghose on receipt of the news hurried posthaste to the place but he too had to fly for his life, being hotly chased by four Gurkhas with "Kukris." But the mischief was already done and some eight other men, including volunteers and outside public, were seriously wounded. Subsequently, with the help of the armed police and in company with the Deputy Magistrate specially stationed at the place, the Police succeeded in rescuing Swami Satchidananda by forcibly breaking open the gate of the "Marwari Dharmasala" where he was confined in a room. A search was made into the Dharmasala compound and nine Gurkhas and 10 up-countrymen, including Durwans, were arrested. It is understood that the police have also effected the arrests of ten other Gurkhas and one up-country man, thus bringing the total arrests up to 30.

NUMBER OF INJURED.

In all nine men have been injured two of whom are now lying in a precarious condition at the Serampore hospital. The names of the wounded are as follows:—

Satya Charan Banerjee, Krishna Bera of Naranpur; Anudhaj Kurar of Kaliakunddo; Ashutosh Bagh, of Tarekshwar; Dhirendranath Mukherjee, Upendranath Santra; Tin Cowrie Chatterjee, Swami Satchidananda and another.

It will interest our readers to learn about the activities of another new volunteer corps organised by the Mohunt under a separate name and placed in charge of Swami Abhoyanda. The apparent object of this association is to counteract the activities of the "Mahabir Dal" and during the last three or four days they came into being they have already succeeded in creating bad blood between the two parties and rousing martial spirit in the Mohunt. It is to be noted that some of the arrested belong to this group. The police are also on the look out of Swami Abhoyanda but no trace up to the time of writing could be had of him.

SATCHIDANANDA'S STATEMENT.

Being interview by our representative, Swamiji said that he was most brutally assaulted by these hired Gurkhas,—all new recruits. He was compelled to lie down and two Gurkhas made a serious attempt on his life, but through the intervention of one of the pilgrims in the Dharmasala he was eventually saved. Swamiji alleges that he was robbed of five notes of hundred

(Continued on next page).

KHILAFAT PROBLEM

MESSAGE FROM PEOPLE OF NAJD.

"AGREE WITH THEIR INDIAN BROTHERS."

SURPRISED AT KING OF HEJJAZ.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

BAHREIN, May 17.

The Ulema and the nobles and all the Najdi nation agree with their Indian brothers in making an Islamic Conference in Cairo for viewing the Khilafat Question and are surprised at Malik (King of) Al-Hejjaz hastening to bring upon Al-Islamiyeh (the Islamic world) a big danger. It is a purpose which concerns all Islamiyeh nations.

SHEYKH MUHAMMAD ABDUL LATIF.
SHEYKH ABDULLAH SULEYMAN
SHEYKH SULEMAN SAHMAN.
SHEYKH ABDULLAH AL-KANKARI.
SHEYKH ABDULLAH BULHAD.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE BILL.

AMENDMENTS TO BE MOVED.

LONDON, May 19.

The amendments to the Government of India Leave of Absence Bill to be moved at Committee stage by Lord Olivier provide that the Secretary of State-in-Council may grant to the Governor-General and, on recommendation of the Governor-General-in Council to the Commander-in-Chief leave of absence for urgent reasons of public interest or health or private affairs. The Secretary of State in Council may, on the recommendation of the Governor-General-in-Council grant a Governor and the Governor-General-in-Council or Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in Council may grant any member of his executive Council other than the Commander-in-Chief leave of absence for urgent reasons of health or private affairs. Leave of absence shall not be granted to any person for a period exceeding four months nor more than once during his tenure of office but the Secretary of State-in-Council may extend the period of leave beyond 4 months but shall in every case publish reasons for so doing. The person granted leave retains his office during the period of leave granted or extended but if absence exceeds that period his office will be deemed to have become vacant as from the commencement of his absence. The person obtaining leave is entitled to receive during his absence such leave allowances as may be prescribed by rules made by the Secretary of State-in-Council but if he does not resume his duties at the termination of his leave he shall repay any leave allowances received. If the Governor-General or the Commander-in-Chief is granted leave for urgent reasons of public interest the Secretary of State-in-Council may in addition to leave allowances grant him travelling expenses. Rules made under this section will be submitted to both the Houses of Parliament as soon as possible.—Reuter.

LORD READING.

NOT LIKELY TO GO ON LEAVE THIS YEAR.

LONDON, May 19.

It is understood that it is very unlikely Lord Reading will come to England this year. The Leave of Absence Bill is not expected to pass before the end of the year and will possibly meet with opposition. Therefore Lord Reading, if he come home, will have to resign. Apparently the question of Lord Reading's return has not even been discussed by the Government here.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

LONDON, May 19.

Underwriting is proceeding of the Australian Commonwealth Loan of ten million sterling, five per cent, price 100 sterling, and redeemable in 1935/45, in the same way as the existing issue.—Reuter.

Calcutta, May 19:—P. B. Thrope, an Anglo-Indian who was arrested in connection with the murder of Colonel Kennedy was discharged by the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah on furnishing personal recognisances bond.—A. P.

FILTHY CONDITION OF CHAWLS.

SANITARY MEASURES URGED.

MAHATMA TO RECEIVE ADDRESS IN AUGUST.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. At the outset the President read out a letter from Mahatma Gandhi saying that he would accept the Corporation's address in August. The letter read as follows:—

JUHU, May 17, 1924.

Dear Sir,

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th May. In reply I beg to state that the present state of my health will not permit me to bear the strain of public appearance and ceremony at an early date. I hope, however, to be able to receive the address of the Corporation at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall sometime in August. If you don't mind, I would fix the date later in consultation with you.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
M. K. GANDHI.

The President said they could arrange matters accordingly.

BIDI SHOPKEEPERS' GRIEVANCE.

Mr. B. G. Parelker moved:

"That in view of the unrest amongst the Bidi shop-keepers owing to the recent action taken by the Health Department prior to the granting of licenses pursuant to the amendment of the Municipal Act, the Corporation is of opinion that certain modifications in the conditions imposed by the license are necessary and that the question of these modifications be referred to a Committee to be named at the meeting for consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner and for report with a request that the Committee will, if asked for, give a hearing to a deputation of the Bidi shopkeepers."

Mr. Parelker wanted the proposition to be referred to the Sanitary Measures Committee.

Mr. B. S. Asavale seconded.

The Commissioner said the manufacture of bidies as was being carried on now was exceedingly prejudicial to the class of people who worked there. Statistics of consumption among the bidi-workers were placed before the Corporation and Government were requested to amend the law accordingly and they had now done that. He had discussed the matter with the Collector of Bombay and he had also received a deputation of more than four thousand bidi-makers—there were about seven thousand bidi-makers in the city. The Health Officer was going round the shops with the officers of the Tobacco Department and he was measuring the shops to see how far the conditions about space corresponded with those obtaining in London. In some shops 90 people were employed in the same amount of space where in London they employed not more than 25 people. Were they going to allow these conditions to remain and did they not want slight changes to be introduced slowly? He was not going to prosecute the shop-keepers for a year yet, on the question of area, and the question was going to be considered in respect of each shop and he had no doubt that the Corporation must agree in the end to an adequate area being provided for the workers. It was possible that the price of bidies might go up but the condition of the workers must be improved. They were still considering what was the adequate area for these people, without causing much dislocation of work. If the Corporation wanted to take this matter out of his hands, he would be glad to get rid of it, but he was afraid they could not do so. He would, however, report to them next month on the matter.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that consideration of the item be postponed to August agenda, and in the meantime the Commissioner was to report in the matter. He said the Social League workers in the city examined the bidi shops and found them not only small, but ill-ventilated and the women were suffering from tuberculosis. There was a strong article about it in the Social Service Quarterly, and after about three years Government had now amended the Act. It was done in the interests of the poor workers, and it was strange that objection was raised to it. The shops contained tuberculosis bacilli, and it was most improper to introduce these bacilli in the city.

Mr. S. L. Silam seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said boys and women were working in the bidi shops for more than 12 hours in a day, and they were the people affected, and it was the Corporation duty to protect them. He would ask the Commissioner to tell the Collector that the manufacture of bidis should not take place in the bidi shops themselves. The fact was that tobacco could not be taken out of the shops to the homes of the workers and the bidies made there. If the manufacture of the bidies were to be insisted on in the shops, the workers would have to be provided with adequate space, at an enormous rent. It was the law which was defective which compelled a man to manufacture his bidies on the premises and until that provision was changed they would not be able to improve the health conditions.

Dr. Dadachanji's amendment was agreed to.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS IN NORTHERN, BOMBAY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to

(Continued on next page.

COMPETITION FOR I. C S.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 19.

It is now officially announced that the undermentioned five candidates have been successful in the open competition for Indian Civil Service held at Allahabad in January 1924:—Messrs. H. V. Varadaraj Iyengar, P. Chandrasekhara Menon, K. N. Wanchoo, S. K. Haldar and B. N. Jha.

JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMSHEDPUR, May 20.

Another open air meeting of Tatas' labourers held on the seventeenth confirms the resolutions passed in the former meetings appealing to the Assembly and the country for the redress of their grievances and deploring that the Company was belittling their case and putting back the granting of elementary rights and simple concessions.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(Continued from previous page.)

been remarkable but the highest standards had been reached because otherwise the Indian students would not go to England and foreign countries. The need for further development in higher technological education especially must be confessed. For instance, though India has vast potential resources in the mineral world lying undeveloped no facilities exist at present for advanced study of mining engineering in India and only a school of mining engineering is under construction. Higher education of women is still in its infancy. It was with the hope of strengthening the structure of University education as a whole, of adding solidarity to the general system that the Government of India had initiated this Conference.

The Conference applauded His Excellency towards the end of his address when he spoke of reasoned judgment. The Viceroy added "I will now leave you to your deliberations and wish you good fortune in their conduct under the presidency of Sir Narasimha Sarma. I trust the Conference will be a success."

Sir Narasimha Sarma thanked His Excellency for kindly agreeing to open the proceedings and help the Conference with his sage advice and for the eloquent appeal to common understanding on many of the important problems of the Universities, especially in the matter of higher education in India.

His Excellency then left the Chamber.

Thereafter the delegates retired to the Committee Room of the Assembly, where Sir Narasimha Sarma presiding, extended his personal welcome and emphasised on the unity of purpose.

The Conference appointed before lunch four committees.

The first was on the subjects relating to the appointment and conditions of service of whole time University teachers and exchange of University professors.

The second was on the exchange of library books.

The third was on the publication of the Indian Journal of Science and the fourth was on equivalence of Indian University examinations.

DELEGATES PRESENT.

The undermentioned were those who attended to-day's conference.

Calcutta University: Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazalul Haq, Minister for Education, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Mr. Herembachandra Maitra and Rev. Dr. Urquhart.

Bombay University: Hon. Sir Chimaulal Setalvad, Hon. Sir Lulubhai Shah and Prof. V. G. Kale.

Mysore University:—Mr. N. Subba Rao.

Punjab University: Hon. Sir John Maynard, Hon. Mian Fazli Hussain, Mr. A C. Wolner, Dr. Manoharlal and Prof. Shivram Kashyap.

Patna University: Mr. S. Sultan Ahmad, Mr. S. Lambert, Mr. J. N. Sarkar, Mr. E. A. Horne and Mr. S. N. Sahai.

Osmania University: Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jang Bahadur, Nawab Masscod Jang Bahadur.

Madras University: Reverend E. M. Macphail, Vice-Chancellor, Mr. R. Littlehailes, Director of Public Instrustion, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao and Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan.

Allahabad Univerusity: Dr. N. R. Dhar, Dr. Ganesh Prascad, Mr. P. S. Burrell and Dr. S. A. Khan.

Benares Hindu University: Principal A. B. Dhurva, Prof. L. D. Coubelant, Dr. S.S. Bhatnagar, and Prof. P. Seshadri.

Lucknow University: Dr. K. N. Bhal, and Dr. Radha Kumud Mukerji.

Rangoon University: Mr. A. Campbell and Mr. L. G. Owen.

Aligarh University: Dr. Siaudin Ahmad, Dr. L. K. Hyder and Dr. A. S. Tritton.

Dacca University: Mr. J. P. Hartog Mr. R. C. Mazumdar and Mr. J. C. Ghosh.

Delhi University: Dr. H. S. Ghor, Prof. Khub Ram and Mr. Chablan.

Nagpur University: Mr. B. G. Hunter and Mr. F. P. Tosterin, Mr. S. F. Madden of Mayo College, Ajmere, Hon. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari and Maulvi Mahamad Yakub were the two present out of five members of the Standing Advisory Committee of Education.

Among those expected to attend the conference in a day or two are: Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (Benares), Dr. A. Siddiqi (Osmania), Rev. P. N. F. Young (Delhi).

Among other absentees were Sir Asutosh Mukerjee and Dr. Paranjpye. The former's absence is probably due to the fact that he is conducting the Dumaron case.

MAHARASHTRA P C. C.

RESIGNATION OF OFFICE-BEARERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 19.

Prof. S. M. Paranjape has tendered the resignation of the Presidentship of the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee for reasons which are by now well-known to the Maharastra public. It is learnt, he says in his resignation, that some individuals wrote and said publicly that his occupying this important post was an obstacle in the way of the speedy settlement of the compromise between both parties in the Congress. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the Working Secretary and Messrs. Deo and Hardikar, Joint Secretaries, have also resigned. A meeting of the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee will be convened shortly to consider these resignations.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was surprised to read to-day in the "Bombay Chronicle" the announcement that Mr. M. A. Jinnah is to preside to-morrow evening at a meeting convened by Mr. I. S. Haji to address the Mohamedan voters for the coming election, as Mr. Jinnah's presiding at such a meeting conveys the impression that he supports the candidature of Mr. Haji against that of Mr. Husainbhai A. Lalji.

I have a very high opinion of Mr. Jinnah as a public man of untarnished reputation and great independence and I was proud to record my vote for him at the last Assembly election, but his present attitude brings him out in a new light and it is, moreover, apparent that Mr. Jinnah has very short memory and easily forgets the services done to him.

In spite of his great reputation as a political leader and influence, I dare say Mr. Jinnah would have found it hard to enter the Assembly had not Mr. Husainbhai generously consented to withdraw his candidature at the request of mutual friends, and is it fair on the part of Mr. Jinnah to support a rival of Mr. Husainbhai at this juncture?

It is not possible that Mr. Jinnah, with his experience and shrewdness, can believe for a moment that Mr. Haji's abilities and political services are greater and of a higher order than those of Mr. Husainbhai and that by supporting Mr. Haji he is in any way helping and strengthening the public cause.

Mr. Husainbhai has been a silent worker and a staunch Nationalist and commands the respect of all right thinking citizens of Bombay, Mohamedan and Hindu, and being a Congressman and pledged to Swarajists' programme, which is in a way the programme of the country, it is taking a great risk in backing a practically dark horse.

I may humbly remind Mr. Jinnah and the Mohamedan voters that it is the same Mr. I. S. Haji who, flouting the mandate of the Congress and brushing aside the request of the local Khilafat Committee, entered the Council in 1921 against the expressed wish of the people, and what figure he cut and how he acquitted himself in that unrepresentative body of Co-operators and sycophants can be easily ascertained.

I may mention that I am neither a friend nor a partisan of Mr. Husainbhai who is a stranger to me, but in the best interest of my community I request Mr. Jinnah to make his position clear.—Yours etc.,

A MOHAMEDAN VOTER.

May 19.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

In the sharemarket jutes opened somewhat easier in tone and speculative stocks found sellers without support from bulls. Among higher priced stocks there was little demand. One parcel of lothian fetched Rs. 385 and Alliance improved about fifteen points.

Coals attracted fair amount of attention and transactions in Bansjorah, Gopalichuck, Raneegunge and standard disclosed no alterations.

Teas showed a more active market at firm rates.

Miscellaneous: British India corporation ordinary was dealt in at unchanged rates and spences hotel noted some recovery. Kangra valley salte came on market after long interval at quotation figures.

Government securities continued firm.

Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 per cent. Government paper 58/8 s.l., 3½ per cent. 67/15 s.l., 5 per cent. bonds 1933 98/4, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 99/10 s.o.l.d 6 per cent. bonds 1926 101/9, 1927 102, 1930 103/9 s.l.

Banks: Central Bank of India 25/4, Imperial Centy 355 s.l.

Railways: Saraserajgunge Railway 74.

Cottons: Elgin mills pref. 103 c. Div. c.i., Kesoram 4/1.

Jutes: Alliance 462/8, Anglo India 342, Birla 7/4, Clive 31/10 X .D. Delta 447/8 s.l., Empire 46, fort Gloster 812 s.l., Howrah 38/14 x.d., Northbrook 47, Nuddea 41/8, Presidency 6/12.

Coals: Bansjorah 25, Benera 11 s.l., Damagurriah 10/4, Equitable 20/8, Ghusick and Muslia 19/8, Gopalichuck 19/8, Hundodih 7/12, Nectogria as. 14, Raneegunge 53/8, Samla Govindpur 12, Samla and Kendra 12/8, standard 62/8, Sudamdih 2/10, Nangra Valley Salt 200.

Miscellaneous: British India Corporation Ord. 5, deed. 6 perf. 104/8 s.l., Burma finance and mining 2/8, spences hotel 10/12.

Commercial properties 4/12 Disc Samastripur Sugar 12.

Teas: Bhishnauth 30/8 Dehra Doon 113 x.d., s.o.l., East India 18, Gohpur 7/12, Ledo 151, Oodalbari 26/4, Namburnadi Ord. 11, Roopacherra 19, Rutema 14 Seajuli 40/8, Teen Ali 12, Tirrihannah 22 s.l., Tukvar 29/8.

Debenture: 4 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust 1907 83, 5 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust 1916 93, 10 per cent. Sarugaon tea 102/8½.

Exchange: Bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and twenty-seven thirty-second pence and demand is one shilling four and seven-eighth pence.

HYDERABAD'S (SINDH) HELP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, May 19.

The Hyderabad (Sindh) Congress Committee has resolved to send Rs. 250 to the Vykom Untouchability Committee.

EAST AND WEST.

INDUSTRY AND STAMINA.

A LIBEL ON THE KHALIFA.

THE MARVELLOUS BUDGET.

MONEY OCTOPUS.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, May 1.

GEMS FROM THE JOURNALS.

From the "Morning Post":—"A great deal—dare we say—of our journalism is rubbish. But it is popular rubbish."

"We are not living in 1848, when enthusiasts expected a new heaven and a new earth from the proclamation of Republics."

Earl of Crawford at Wigan:—"It is always well to know and understand what our grandfathers and great-grandfathers did."

H. M. the King:—"Business relations between strangers may or may not lead to friendship. Cooperation between brothers for the better development *of the family estate* can hardly fail to promote family affection." (Is the Indian now officially a 'man and a brother'? If not, we may find increasing difficulty in keeping the estate in the family.)

H. M. King Alfonso:—"I am essentially a Constitutional Monarch." (As a military dictature is now running in Spain, we have here a valuable contribution to the definition of constitutionalism. The Soviet Government can now be regarded as constitutional; but unfortunately it will be some time before Mr. MacDonald will regard non-violent non-cooperation as other than subversive extremism.).

General Garibaldi and Italian delegation at Criccieth: "Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, the British national hero, who fought for the liberties of Europe." (Verily, one has to go abroad to learn the news.)

IRISH AND SCOTTISH PHYSIQUE.

Dr. W. V. Sinclair, who is Scottish and cannot be suspected of anti-Scottish bias, says that, in the period 1902-6, military rejections of Scotsmen from Edinburgh and district, for bad teeth, deficient physique and other troubles which he attributes to faulty feeding, amounted to 48 per cent. of the applications. At the same time, recruits from Ireland (which means, I suppose, All-Ireland) showed less than 10 per cent. unfit. The latter lived on potatoes, sweet milk skimmed milk or buttermilk, and yellow bread made from maize; butter, eggs, bacon, and "stout". This is supposed to indicate a striking triumph over the Scottish diet of "Indian tea", fried ham and white bread. As Dr. Sinclair has mentioned the Irishmenn's staut, he ought to have referred to the patent-still spirits, the town life, and the factory conditions, which must affect the physical standard in the Scottish cases quoted. It is certain that a large part of Scotland, outside the city areas, must still patronise porridge and brose, and preserve some of the old physical reputation of the Scot. It must not be forgotten that, in 1902-6, Scotland was a developed industrial nation, while Ireland was still a preponderantly agricultural country.

JAUNDICED CRITICISM.

I have received some copies of "The Vanguard of Indian Independence", a publication which makes some remarkable statements about "the Caliphate." Thus we learn that one of the reasons for the so-called "abolition" of Khilafat by the Turkish Government is that "counter-revolution was gathering thick about the mantle of the Prophet, and it was necessary to cut at the root of conspiracy by abolishing the institution that sheltered it." This sounds uncomfortably like a public prosecutor's speech in an anti-Bolshevik raid. But just wait a moment: not too fast. Never mind the poetry and the "gathering thick". Give us just one little bit of real evidence.

In one article Mrs. Santi Devi says "It does not require much imagination to picture the intrigues and conspiracies hatching around the person and institution of the Vaticanised Caliph which made such a drastic imperatively necessary. Pardon me, ma'am, it takes "a hell of an imagination." I admit you are long on imagination. What I prefer is proof. And there is—of that—exactly none at all.

If there was a conspiracy in Turkey around the Khilafat, whether a "thick" one or otherwise, how comes it that the extraordinary tribunal discovered absolutely no plot or conspiracy? Altogether "too thin".

The "crocodile tears", shed for the Khalifa by reactionary Christian journals are considered by "The Vanguard" as a proof that Indian Muslims ought to be against him. The poverty of this argument is apparent. Many reactionary and Christian organs have praised Mustapha Kemal; therefore Indian Muslims ought to align themselves against Mustapha Kemal? "The Vanguard" advocates exactly the opposite course. While this is inconsistent with itself, it is not inconsistent with good sense. While it behoves us to watch who praises this or that public leader, it could never be taken as a basis of action that an enemy praising our friend makes our friend into an enemy.

AD HOC ARGUMENTS.

I find, among a number of trenchant truths in the Communist publication, a regrettable tendency to dialectical opportunism. It extends a sympathetic smile to the Turkish Nationalists, and indeed holds them up to the admiration and imitation of Indian Nationalists. Yet in the 23rd session of the 3rd Communist Congress (1921), relative to the Eastern question, the discussions without exception criticised the Turkish Nationalists in a most unfavourable spirit. The Turkish Communist delegate said: "The nation has arisen against the force and oppression of the Entente, but the Pashas have succeeded in snatching this movement into their own tenacious hands." The Armenian delegate said that "The only dangers now threatening Free Armenia are the imperialist aims of the Turkish Nationalists.".

Yet in this publication we have the Turkish rulers treated as if they were brother-Communists. Speaking of the action of the Turkish Assembly regarding the Khilafat, this publication says that "The Turks have tumbled it off their backs." The Turks, observe,—not the Pashas or Imperialists of Turkey any longer. Ismet Pasha is quoted with benevolent approval because he declared that "the prestige of Turkey depended, not on the Caliphate, but on their success in war." In its issue of April 1, "The Vanguard" declares that if patriotic Indians decide for the Khilafat they decide against Mustapha Kemal,—though I do not myself admit for a moment that this is a necessary conclusion. But the latest attitude towards the "snatching" Pashas, the "Imperialist Turkish Nationalists" of the above denunciation, is most interesting. We are now treated to an entirely different attitude towards "Mustapha Kemal and his successful revolution, which even the most benighted religious fanatic, if he be honest, recognises as a vital factor in the liberation of the East from European subjugation."

To my mind these alterations of attitude arise from a policy of opportunism, and I venture to deny that they are evidence of any consistent principle.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

May Day, as elsewhere, is celebrated by Labour demonstrations in England—as distinguished from the carefully-preserved survivals of the old Social May-day festivals. May Day as a political institution is of respectable antiquity, having been instituted 35 years ago, at the Socialist Congress of Paris 1889. What is the use of trying to keep up the pretence of historical detachment with which I am writing this paragraph on a celebration I have so much at heart? I will confess at once that only an accident of health prevented me, an appointed delegate, from attending that Paris International of 1889 for which I designed one of the decorative figures. I was in Paris shortly after, and commenced my contact with the European leaders, which was maintained for many years without interruption. As one who was delegated to Paris, where May Day was "enacted", I must confess to a feeling of pain when I hear that Congress referred to as the founder of "The Second International." Historically, of course, as succeeding to the original International Working Men's Association, it may be called the Second International. But many of us present at that and later Congresses would have shuddered at association with the "bourgeois ideology" of the present Second International.

Indeed, I dare to declare that the Paris International Congress of 1889 (there were two; I of course refer to "ours", the orthodox Marxist Congress) made no attempt to revive anything in the nature of a permanent organisation of International Socialism. Some years after I approached Bebel, Adler, Longuet the older and others with the proposal for an international permanent bureau. It was turned down, as a dangerous proposal in the then disunited state of socialist opinion.

Enough, however, of these "Tales of a Grandfather."

MAY-DAY IN ENGLAND.

Since the institution of May Day (to demand the Universal Eight Hours Day by Law,—which, by the way, we have not obtained yet) the festival has sometimes been held on the nearest Sunday, to avoid the issue of "absence from work." There has,

(Continued on next page.)

DEVELOPMENTS AT TARAKESHWAR.

(Continued from previous page.)

rupees each and also of his gold framed spectacles. He has received injuries on his back but is progressing favourably at the time of writing.

B. P. C. C. WORKERS AT THE SPOT.

On receipt of the information a large number of Congress volunteers headed by Sj. Anil Baran Roy and subsequently joined by Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, M.L.C., reached Tarakeshwar and were seen busily attending the wounded.

"DHARNA" ON RAILWAY LINE.

After the occurrence public feeling as was expected ran high and thousands came from the neighbouring villages and joined in the demonstration that followed. People alleged that all these brutal assaults and oppression were being committed under the order of Pravat Giri, the Mohunat's "chela," and unless his arrest was affected there would be no end of their trouble.

With a view to bring the matter home to the local authorities, a crowd of 2,000 headed by Swami Satchidananda effectively blockeded the railway line as to render the passing of the last down train in which the Deputy Magistrate and the A.S.P. were leaving for Serampore with the wounded and the arrested an impossibility. The Deputy Magistrate expressed his inability to order for the arrest of the "Chela" off-hand and so Swamiji would not budge an inch. Upon this the S. D. O., it is alleged, ordered the driver to drive but the latter is said to have flatly refused the order. However, the presence of Sj. Shyamsunder Chakravarty at this critical juncture saved the situation who succeeded in persuading Swamiji to move from the line, and the train which was long overdue moved on.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Immediately a public meeting was convened in which Swami Viswananda and Sj. Shyamsunder asked the men to remain non-violent and to carry the struggle to a successful end.

At about 10 o'clock on Friday night all the Bengali shopkeepers in a body reported to the Thana officer that they had just then received information that the Mohunt's "Chela" had ordered for the whole mass of Bengali Shopkeepers. They seemed to be panick-stricken and some of them were seriously thinking of leaving the place altogether with their families and belongings.

COMPLETE HARTAL OBSERVED.

The situation during the night was calm, indeed, but a storm might breakforth at any moment. The two Swamis are the masters of the situation and hold the key in their hands. Public feeling is sympathetic and is represented by the complete observance of "Hartal" on Friday which continued even yesterday. Serious developments may take place at any moment but people seemed to be ready for any emergency.

The Satyagraha is to begin from the 20th May next.—"Forward."

TENANT'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MOHUNT.

A correspondent writes to "Forward."

Before Mr. H. S. K. Stevens, Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore, a petition under Sec. 107, Cr. P. C., signed by about 200 tenants of the Mohunt of Tarakeshwar was filed on the 13th inst., alleging that some officers, Durwans and other creatures of the Mohunt went about the villages in the Mohunt's Zemindary with laties spears and other weapons, terrorising the village people. It is alleged that the party of the Mohunt's servants threatened to murder the villagers, assault them and set their houses on fire if they rendered any sort of help to Swami Viswananda. All the petitioners were present at the court. Mr. Mohit Kumar Chakrabartty, Pleader, appeared for the petitioners.

No action has yet been taken by the S. D. O. upon the said petition.

A WOMAN'S COMPLAINT.

Serious allegations against some of the officers of the Mohunt of Tarakeswar and a few others cropped up in a criminal case fieled by one Kali Dasi Dasi, a tenant of the Mohunt of Tarakeswar before Mr. H. S. K. Stevens, Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore on the 15th instant. The accused in the case are Mohanlal Mukerjee (a "gomasta" of the Mohunt), Gazanan Mukerjee (another "gomasta"), Rash Behari Mukerjee (a jatron of the Mohunt and Tarak Dasi Dasi (a woman of ill repute who, as the rumour goes, has a very interesting history), all belonging to the village Bhanjapur very near Tarakeswar.

It is alleged that the accused raided the house of the complainant and threatened to beat and kill her as she had approached Swami Viswananda praying his intervention in a case of injustice which is reported to have been done to her by some people of the Mohunt. On the 12th May she lodged information with the Tarakeswar Police. On the 14th evening, it is further alleged, all the accused trespassed into the house of the complainant, Kali Dasi Dasi, dragged her forcibly out of her house and dealt freely slaps, blows and kicks.

Three of the accused (Nos. 1, 2 and 4) have been summoned under Section 352 Cr. P. C., to appear before the Court on the 30th May next.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

Forward writes:—

Public meetings and resolutions passed in them will prove equally unavailing to induce the Mohunt to vacate his *gadi* or refrom his ways. And as regards the Legislative Council, the fate of the Gurudwara Bill in the Punjab Legislative Council, is a sufficient warnning of the futility of this particular procedure. The early English rulers of India had probably a genuine sympathy with our movements for social reform and we owe some good social legislation to them. But their successors have discovered that in the rising tide of revolt against all iniquitous systems, however, venerable and time-honoured, their interests lay with the vested interests and forces of conservatism. The former felt themselves safe in their benevolence but the latter view with ill-concealed apprehension the birth and rapid growth of a new spirit in an ancient and believed to be constitutionally slow-moving people, that would make short work of customs and institutions hallowed by age and reverence. They read in this revolt the doom of their own system which has the sanction neither of the one nor the other. It is the knowledge of this attitude of the powers that be that is responsible for all direct actions including the one at Tarakeswar. But this direct action was taken only when all other means had been exhausted. The Mohunt was given an opportunity to respect public opinion—the feeling of the Hindus whose servant he is. For a time he seemed to accept the position and thank his stars that he was not to give an account of his stewardship. But at the last moment he yielded to the counsel of interested parties and as latest events show is determined to apply the methods by which he has established a reign of terror at Tarakeswar and within the ambit of his Zemindary. Something has made him bold, some assurance of protection even in his violence. Clear signs of it are visible and yesterdays occurrence, we are afraid, is not going to be the last. The action of the authorities the defenders of law and order—will be watched. But the Mohunt is very much mistaken if he thinks that because his adversaries are pledged to non-violence and mean to be non-violent throughout the struggle, his methods are going to succeed. These have not saved the Mohunt Narain Das and his fellows in the Punjab. And they will not save him.

FILTHY CONDITIONS OF CHAWLS.

(Continued from previous page.)

take early steps to remedy the defects in the Municipal administration in the northern part of the city—

(a) The unsatisfactory and insanitary conditions of the drains of chawls and residential quarters.

(b) The generally filthy condition of these chawls with accumulation of kutchra and dirt particularly near the water-closets or nahanis.

(c) The dilapidated and insecure condition of several staircases of these chawls making it extremely risky for the tenants.

(d) The Commissioner be requested to expedite the work of relaying the drain pipes along Carrol Road and to take early steps before monsoon to remove the accumulation of filthy stinking water at some places mixed with night soil spread even on the surface of a large portion of this road.

Mr. Nariman said he had no objection to refer the question to the Commissioner for disposal. He said it was as a result of the sanitary rounds that they were able to find out the dirty condition of these chawls. He admitted that much was not done to improve the health conditions, but much remained to be done still. The place required a great deal of improvement. The condition of gullies and drains was horrible, and they were choked up. He wondered how people managed to live there at all. Another thing was that the stair-cases were ricketty. He also wanted the Commissioner to pay more attention to the *nahnis*, which were in a most filthy state.

Mr. B. G. Pardikar seconding asked the members to go round those portions of the city and see things for themselves. If some of the members of the Corporation who had been there could not bear the horrible stench for more than five minutes, he said, without applying their handkerchiefs to their noses.

Mr. J. G. Nensey was glad that more members were taking interest in those parts of the city which were in the north of the Island. It was not that the Commissioner and his officers did not know the actual conditions obtaining there. He was sure if men like Dr. Sukhia had gone there those conditions would have been removed long ago and he wondered why the Health Department officials did not pay more attention to these places.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey said people who stood in such dirty places for more than five minutes would faint on account of the noxious smell. He himself had got a bad headache after going there, although his head was all right now. (Laughter). But these things were going on for several years past, and he invited members like Mr. Kanji, Mr. A. K. Pai and Mr. V. A. Dabholker to see things for themselves and have them remedied.

The Municipal Commissioner said he would bet any amount with Mr. Shivdas that he could go to even worse places any morning. The place referred to by the previous speakers was near the Elphinstone Bridge, and he was glad of the activities of the Social Service League. But the difficulty was that he could not get these people to do anything for themselves. There was four storeyed house then, the fourth storey of which was like heaven, and lower down it was very dirty until on the ground floor it was more like hell. He denied that the Municipal services there were worse than they were on the Malbar Hill, but on the Malbar Hill both the residents and the Municipal officers knew their responsibilities towards each other and acted accordingly. He thought the best way of improving conditions was to rouse the sanitary conscience of the people, and once that was done much improvement could be made.

Dr. D. B. Master said they must employ larger Municipal staff to remove the accumulations of folk?

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said the only way of improving the insanitary condition in North of the Island was to improve the drainage there. Otherwise he was afraid there would be an outbreak of epidemic there. There was no other way by which they could dispose of their sewage water in that part of the Island, he said.

The motion has agreed to.

The President in adjourning the meeting to June 12, congratulated the members on the speedy manner they had disposed of their work, which would not have been possible but for their cooperation.

The Corporation then adjourned to June 12.

EMPIRE GOODS BOYCOTT.

MAHATMA'S VIEWS.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

It is curious how the question of the Empire goods boycott continues to challenge public attention from time to time. From the stand-point of non-violent non-co-operation it seems to me to be wholly indefensible. It is retaliation pure and simple and as such punitive. So long, therefore, as the Conngress holds to non-violent non-cooperationn, so long must boycott of British, as distinguished from other foreign goods, be ruled out. And if I am the only Congressman holding the view, I must move a resolution at the next Congress repealing the resolution in the matter carried at the last Special Session.

But for the moment, I propose to discuss not the ethics but the utility of the retaliatory boycott. The knowledge that even the Liberal joined the Boycott campaign cannot make one shrink from the inquiry. On the contrary, if they come to believe with me that the retaliatory boycott that they and the Congress took up was not only ineffective but was one more demonstration of our impotent rage and waste of precious energy, I would appeal to them to take up with zeal and determination the boycott of *all* foreign cloth and replacing same not with Indian mill-cloth but with hand-spun Khaddar.

I have had the pleasure of reading the report of the Boycott Committee. It must be, has remained, the last word on the utmost that can be done in the shape of boycott of British or Empire goods. The Report, in my opinion, present a formidable case, not for but against such boycott. It frankly states that the bulk of the Empire goods, such for instance as railway material, is imported by the Governmet or English firms; that the trifles such as scents, soaps, boots imported are mostly consumed by those easy-going luxury-loving Indians who are never likely to take to the boycott. It will be found on a calm consideration of the figures that even if the boycott of the trifles was scrupulously carried out by every Congressman and every Liberal, the amount would not be at the outside more than one crore of rupees per year. He must be a brave optimist who could believe that the Kenya Englishman or Englishmen in general, would be made to change their policy by reason of such boycott.

'But' says the critic, 'see what a flutter was created in Cheapside when the Empire goods boycott resolution of the Bombay Municipal corporation was cabled free of charge by Reuter.' Surely we know enough of the British trade methods not to be unduly elated by such flutters. They are often put on in order to inflame the gullible public against the unscrupulous Indian agitators who are bent upon injuring England'. When the excitement is not put on, it is a symptom of the British mercantile sensitiveness to every commercial fluctuation or movement. It is by such sencitiveness that it ever remains prepared for emergencies of every conceivable type. I would ask the public, therefore, never to rely upon the excitements or approbation from England, or for that matter from any foreign state. Their fear or praise of our action which is either feared or praised is not, in itself substantially effective.

If our rage did not blind us, we should be ashamed of the boycott resolution when we realised that we depended upon British goods for some of our national requirements. When we may not do without English books and English medicines, should we boycott English watches because we can procure Geneva watches? And if we will not do without English books because we need them, how shall we expect the importer of British watches or perfumes to sacrifice his trade? My very English efficient nurse whom I loved to call 'tyrant' because she insisted in all loving ways on my taking more food and more sleep than I did, with a smile curling round her lips and insidious twinkle in her eyes, gently remarked after I was safely removed to a private ward escorted by the house-surgeon and herself: "As I was shading you with my umbrella I could not help smiling that you, a fierce boycotter of everything British, probably owed your life to the skill of a British surgeon handling British surgical instruments administering British drugs, and to the ministrations of a British nurse. Do you know that as are brought you here, the umbrella that shaded you was of British make?" The gentle nurse as she finished the last triumphant sentence evidently expected my complete collapse under her loving sermon. But happily I was able to confound her self-assurance by saying: "When will you people begin to know things as they are? Do you know that I do not boycott anything merely because it is British? I simply boycott all foreign cloth because the dumping down of foreign cloth in India has reduced millions of my people to pauperism." I was even able to interest her in the Khaddar movement. Probably she became a convert to it. Anyway she understood the propriety, the necessity and the utility of Khaddar, but she could only laugh (and rightly)) against the wholly ineffective and meaningless boycott of British goods.

If the champions of this retaliatory boycott will look at their homes and their own belongings, they will, I have no doubt, discover the ludicrousness of their position even as my nurse friend did, under the supposition that I belonged to that boycott school.

I yield to nno one in my desire to see justice done to our countrymen in Kenya or to win Swaraj at the earliest possible moment. But I know that angry impatience can only frustrate the very end we have in view. What is it then in which all parties, —Liberals, pro-Councilwallas, No-Changers and others—can successfully combine to enable us to achieve our end? I have already given the answer. But I must examinne it fully in the next issue and show why it furnishes the only feasible solution.

EAST AND WEST.

(Continued from previous page.)

however, always been a militant section, which preferred to "take a day off" and celebrate May Day on the first of May.

The official celebration in London took place to-day, Thursday,—the early afternoon seeing fine contingents arrive from all parts of "The Great Wen", to concentrate on Hyde Park. After a period of depression, Labour organisation and Labour politics are now in a revival period, and it is only natural that there should be a big turn-out even on a working day. Even here there is a note of dissatisfaction struck, all the same. Why, the "abominable extremists" are asking, did not Premier MacDonald declare May 1st. a public holiday?

The arrangements were, as usual, extremely good; but they did not control the changeable weather. Labour may have its own Chancellor of the Exchequer, but it does not yet control the meteorological department.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Snowden's Budget offends those Conservatives who regard a continuation of the McKenna duties as essential to the industrial revival of this country. The Chancellor legitimately retorts that the vote at the General Elections was unmistakably against any protective policy. I have used the customary phrase when I talk about Tories and the industrial revival. Really, I am very sceptical as to the attachment of many of the Conservative orators to the McKenna duties they applaud. I know several of them who simply do not believe that the duties have helped, but think they may possibly have weakened, the industries concerned. The explanation is, that any sort of wedge which might introduce a Protective system must be applauded, and if possible maintained. I do not say this is a common or usual thing. Most Conservatives are Protectionists from conviction, and directly or indirectly from interest.

The Liberals of course, on the other hand, look with suspicion on any prolonged invasion of the (to some extent) Free Trade System of England. They therefore applaud Mr. Snowden for his determination that the McKenna duties shall go on August 1. The Budget is, indeed, a Liberal Budget. That is, it makes little pecks at reducing the workman's and working-woman's "cost of living"; it leaves income-tax, super-tax and death duties unchanged; it removes a couple of peddling and unimportant imposts (the Corporation Profits tax and the Inhabited House Duty—annoyances to the middle classes, which yield no great financial results.). It introduces nothing extremist or confiscatory. The capital levy is of course as dead as the nationalisation of mines or of railways.

The reduction on food taxes will bring down the working-man's tax-contribution from four shillings in each pound of his wages, to about three shillings and sixpence. The much-hated entertainments tax is reduced, as regards the cheaper rates of admission, and abolished in respect of sixpenny tickets.

This little sop to Demos is balanced by a reduction of the telephone rates of the "petty bourgeoisie." But our penny postage is still for the future.

The old budgets left considerable balances, the last providing a surplus of 38 millions. Mr. Snowden effects his little changes by absorbing 34 millions, while the 4 millions balance is allotted to funds relating to the administration of scheme of old age pensions, housing, and unemployment. A poor instalment of extensive promises.

That Mr. Asquith should admire this colourless production is natural, but it is astounding to find it hailed by Labour men as a magnificent masterpiece. It is true the Government has no real power, and therefore cannot dare very much. But why describe grey as golden? The great and overshadowing need of any real Labour Government is to assume, not the lieutenancy, but the mastery of the money power, which at present rules Governments, Parliaments and peoples. Now, if we had had a proposal from Mr. Snowden for the nationalisation of the banking system, we could understand the paean of joyous adulation which Labour is offering up to him.

THE ETERNAL DRAIN.

Mr. T. H. Wintringham, in "The Labour Monthly", says that the National Debt has risen since the end of the war by 337 millions, despite the sale of 650 millions war stores. The figure of the Debt is now 7,772 millions of pounds. Much of the increase is due to re-funding,—and, although it is true that some benefit arises from lower rates of interest, we put ourselves in pawn to the moneyed classes (of varying degrees and ranks) by an increasing amount of 170 millions each year. Surely a radical remedy is called for?

By the way, does any one know if we are again indulging in "over-working the printing-press?" I have not seen any figures recently as to the issues of treasury notes; but I hear persistent rumours that the "inflation theory" is still being coquetted with by some Labour men as well as by some Liberals.

INDIAN CONFERENCE.

A gathering of Indians takes place each year in different parts of the country, in April. It is a social gathering of Indians who are in England for purposes of education, and most of them come from universities and other colleges. The gathering, which is called a conference, is chiefly concerned with sports and amusements, the sporting events being keenly contested, as several prominent athletes are competitors. For the sake of keeping up the claim to the status of a conference, talks on public and economic problems are arranged between the "social" events. Several well-known people have addressed the various conferences. Mr. Saklatvala attended for a day, and also spoke. His family stayed for entire week. The members were received by the Mayor and Mayoress and Sir Anker Simmons, who gave two prizes, one for a gentleman's sporting victory and one for a lady's. The latter was won by Mrs. Mehta, the former by Mr. Kak of Leeds University, who is a very fine all-round athlete. Friar Park was visited, and it is believed that Henley will again be the venue at the next conference, April 9 to 16, 1925. From 90 to 120 Indians attend these conferences. The majority take but little interest in the course of Indian national affairs.

THE ENGLISH ABROAD.

The courtesy of some English people in England towards Indian youths and Indians in general is in pleasant contrast with the picture drawn by an English correspondent of the "Herald." In illustration of what he calls the "colour consciousness" of Europeans in India he describes an incident at a gymkhana concert. Two rows of Parsi ladies were, he says, peremptorily ordered to vacate their seats to make way for a few officers' ladies who arrived late. He adds that he has with indignation heard European ladies in Bombay shops address polite Indian shop-assistants in tones of insufferable insolence. He considers that these are some of the contributing causes to the growth of the demand for self-government.

A demand for self-rule ought hardly to be dependent on any question of pique or pride, but there is little doubt that the bad taste and bad policy of aliens often help to awaken national consciousness.

EMPIRE AT WEMBLEY.

Wembley Exhibition is, apparently, not securing the enormous attendances upon which it has counted to make this expensive enterprise a success. There are many reasons. The weather is fitful. Trade is depressed. The Exhibition is, strictly speaking, unfinished. The creation of an artificial city site has produced some peculiar effects. An elaborate drainage system has been laid down, but storm-water is not adequately dealt with. The surface, which on dry days turns up volumes of dust, is on wet days a sea of thin mud. The "broadcasted" music proves an insufficient substitute for a series of bands. It is too weak and impersonal to satisfy the need for life and sound. But the main cause of dissatisfaction seems to lie in the heavy charges prevailing throughout. The Exhibition is a place for the well-to-do. They can afford to ride about. The others look round in vain for a seat. They have to line up in queues to get a very short lease of a chair at a dining-table.

To meet the demand for more "living sound", 10,000 trained voices and 500 instrumentalists are to play in the Stadium on various days. Naturally, an additional charge will be made. This great musical feature of the Crystal Palace (where, however, a day's amusement could be obtained at a much more moderate price) will now no longer be a characteristic feature. Is the Wembley Exhibition going, not only to destroy the last hopes of the white city, but to shut down the Crystal Palace?

Wembley will attempt an annual re-opening; but it is yet to be seen if it can establish itself after 1924.

SINGAPORE AND AUSTRALIA.

The scrapping of the Singapore base proposal has been quite smoothly followed by a detailed scheme of Australian defence. The Commonwealth proposes to expend seven millions, and it is quite impossible that this has sprung up, fully armed, out of the recent decision of the Labour Government. It is clearly a matter of, shall we say, "secret diplomacy"? In any case, of private arrangement. Two cruisers are to be put in hand at once, two more in three years' time, besides two patrol submarines. There will be an increased air force at the Australian base, munition works and seaplane accommodation. All of which fully explains the remarkable calmness of the Admiralty and the Navy Leaguers at the scrapping of Singapore.

CROATIA.

Stepan Raditch, the leader of the Croat party in Jugo-Slavia (or Bloated Serbia) is now in exile in Austria. The Yugo-Slav Government is applying to Vienna for his extradition, on the ground that he is still agitating for greater self-government for the Croat peasants and other large and compact communities. And who can blame him, if it is true? These various communities are minorities to the Yugo-Slav Government, but majorities in their own areas. One of the arguments for the application is that M. Raditch made a treasonable reference to the Queen of Yugo-Slavia, on July 14 last. As the Queen has survived so long, one would not think the remarks were sufficient reason for denying the right of asylum to M. Raditch, and for delivering him up to the Serbian cut-throats. The Austrian Government is very much in the pocket of the Entente Powers. The decision of that Government may be taken as an indication of the views of the Entente towards the oppressed Croats, Bosnians and Albanians whom the "Peace" delivered up to the alien rule of the Serbs.

AKALI FASTING DAY.

EVERYTHING QUIET IN NABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NABHA, May 19.

Sunday the 18th was announced by the S. G. P. C. to be observed as a day of fasting throughout the Punjab as a mark of protest against the alleged maltreatement of Akali prisoners. About 60 Akalis stole into the Nabha town from outside under the shade of early hours, assembled in a Gurdwara and continued their diwan throughout the day. No local Akali participated. The diwan was not interfered with by the authorities. All the Akalis came out of the Gurdwara late in the afternoon and marched in a procession. They were stopped by the authorities as they had not obtained previous sanction under the rules. On their insistence they were put in lorries and deported out of the State boundary. About fifteen of them, who appeared to be State subjects, have been detained in custody and one of the latter has been identified to be a fugitive from justice. All is quiet.

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103, TARDEO ROAD.

PROTECTION OF STEEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The views expressed in the interview given by Sir Purshotumdas Thakurdas to the Associated Press and recently published in your issue of the 13th inst. deserve careful consideration by Opponents of Protection.

As a director of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and as the ex-Presidennt of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, his views about the need of Protection to this industry during the transitional period are authoritative and deserve attention and endorsement by all impartial persons. When, however, he criticises the basic prices of the Tariff Board and asks for higher duties, one naturally would hesitate to accept his statement unless corroborated by unimpeachable authority, specially as he has no direct connection with the Steel Trade.

It is clear that the Tariff Board has all along taken into consideration the British competition which Tata's had to meet and against which they asked Protection. Naturally, therefore, the basic prices which the Board has given are British prices and not the cheap Continental prices. Sir Purshottamdas argues by taking his stand on the latter and hence he unnecessarily asks for more duties on all articles.

The proposed duties are sufficient to give Protection against present British prices of beams, angles, channels, plates, sheets and galvanised sheets. Hence more duties are not necessary. But the case of common bars and rods is different. The British supply is only, thirteen thousand tons. Out of the total of 130 thousand tons. The Tata's present out put is 20 and would be 45 in three years. While of the will be taken up engineering firms and Upper India market, and hence there is no need of protection and no need of increase of duty on common bars and rods for three reasons. First because they are used by common class consumers whose cheap source of supply ought not to be taxed unnecessarily. Secondly Tata Iron and Steel Company do not roll this common quality which is known as bazar quality and thirdly their whole output is only one quarter to one. Third of the total import of 135 thousand tons and it is easily saleable as shown above to engineering firms, Railways and Upper India markets.

For these reasons not only there should be no higher duties on this article but Sir Purshotamdas and the whole National party, if they wish to protect the interests of the common-class consumers, ought to see that there is no increase of duty on it over 10 per cent. The Tariff Board and the Government, it appears yielding to preassure from interested quarters, have proposed to tax lightly, articles in which chief competition lies whereas they tax most exhorbitantly and unnecessarily bars and rods which are poor man's cheap source of supply, I hope the Nationalist party and the Liberals too will oppose the increase on common bare and rods and will prove that while safeguarding the national industry they do not want to tax the poor consumers, while saving the abler consumers.

May I also draw Sir Purshotamdas's attention to the objectionable provision of giving Executive Government power to raise duties without giving sufficient notice to the import trade? How would he feel if cotton which is his chief article of business were subjected to this condition. Would he be not be in suspense and would ot his trade be disorganised by such arti trariness? It is reasonable that he should ask Government to provide safeguard against this danger to the steel trade.—Yours etc.

IRON MERCHANT.

May 15

SITUATION IN KHALSA COLLEGE.

MORE PROFESSORS RESIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, May 18.

The situation in the Khalsa College has not improved. The Khalsa College Reform Committee has issued a long manifesto warning the intending applicants against seeking service in the place of the outgoing professors. It points out that two professors appointed in December had not been able to take classes.

Prof. Bawa Harkishensingh, who is being tried in the Akali Leaders' conspiracy case in Lahore Fort, has also informed the Khalsa College Managing Committee that he has learnt with pain of the disaster in the College. He has sent his formal resignation in sympathy with Prof. Chatterjee's dismissal. It will be remembered that the Managing Committee had been giving full pay to the three professors who were arrested in the conspiracy case after their arrest in October last. It is understood that other two professors are also resigning.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, May 19.

	Rs	a.	p.
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	3
E D. Sassoon	1	1	9
Elphinstone	1	1	9
Long Coth (Full weight)34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	6	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
E D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth + Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb	1	8	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	3
Pahlevan			
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	9
Diamond Chula	1	6	0
Salita—			
Febaney per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	9
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textile(Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	0
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Paerl			
Hindustan per piece	7	4	0
Check 5 1/2 lbs. Grey Drill :—			
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand per piece	8	6	0
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	12	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

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May Nominal	24/3
July Sellers	21/6
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I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine.....

I trust those suffering from the troublesome effects of the disease even from childhood should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessings of life.

13-6-1917.

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RETIRED MAGISTRATE,
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(24)

MOHAN-JO-DARO.

(BY A. G. ADVANI.)

The prosperity of Egypt depends on the river Nile and the prosperity of Sind depends upon the river Indus.

Like the river Nile the Indus has never been stationary. There are three beds of the Indus, which flow even now during the monsoon. These are known as the Eastern Nara and the Western Nara and the present bed of the Indus. Eastern Nara separated from the main stream above Arore, an old capital of Sind in the seventh century. The Western Nara separated from the present bed below Sukkur. Along each of the principal beds there are numerous old channels, which get filled up during the monsoon. They are locally known as the "Bhands." The ancient towns of Sind, like the ancient towns of Egypt, were built on the river banks and were deserted when the river shifted her course. Along these river-beds are to be seen ruins of the different capitals of Sind; they are now mere rubbish heaps locally known as Daras.

A systematic survey of all the ruins in Sind was carried out during the last six years. During this survey it was found out that all ancient remains in this country were essentially Buddhist. Ancient Sind is divided into two parts, the Delta and Upper Sind. The Delta was known among the ancients as the yellow mountain country, where the local yellow stone called the Jungshahi stone abounds. Upper Sind resembled the Punjab in climate and appears to have dominated the Delta, Kohistan and the Northern Mountain passes whenever its kings were strong. The ancient capitals of Upper Sind have never been properly explored or surveyed. Arore which stands on another dry bed of the river Sindhu was the capital of Sind in 732 A.D. when Sind was conquered by the Arabs. Previous to the Arab conquest the history of Sind is unknown. The Chinese pilgrim, Hiouenthsang, who visited Sind in the middle of the seventh century has left a very scanty description of the country according to which the capital was Pi-shen po-pu-lo Pi-Shen-Pe Pu-Losha (Bhishampura), a place a hundred and fifty miles from Multan, which was situated on the western bank of the Indus. The descriptions can answer to Arore near Sukkur as also to another ruined city called "Mohan-Jo-Daro." This city stands on the western bank of another dry bed of the Western Nara which partly passes through it. These ruins stands at a distance of six miles from the Western Nara and seven miles from the Indus. They occupy an area of two hundred and fifty acres, most of which is forest land and uncultivated mounds. As at Sukkur, religious establishment which stood on a bigger island and consisted of five different groups of temples, the one is the centre being the biggest.

These ruins show that at that time the country was liable to devastating floods and in order to save their religious establishments early Sindhis followed the expedient adapted by the ancient Balilomians. They built their shrines on high artificial mounds protected by parallel lines of walls. The principal shrine at "Mohan-Jo-Daro" is still 69 feet high above the present level of the river-bed and must be about a hundred feet in height when the river flowed at its feet. A tall imposing stairway 170 feet in length provided access to the devout from the landings along the river-side. This staircase traverses the entire Eastern facade of the temple, and opens into a large hall in the North-eastern corner of the quadrangle on the top of the mounds. The temple as it stands consists of a mud tower built on a solid brick platform, two feet in height and surrounded by a brick-paved courtyard. On all the four sides of the mud tower there were smaller shrines of niches, each containing images. On the eastern face of the platform there was a larger niche which contained a seated image of Budha, made of clay. Its core was strengthened by burnt bricks, placed in positions, to aid the modelling in soft clay. This image was covered with gold-leaf originally. On each side of the shrine there was a staircase to go up to the main stupa or tower. This stupa was a hollow hemisphere, decorated with frescoe paintings. Fragments of these paintings were discovered on the northern side. The painting consisted of a Dado in deep blue with flowers in white and inscriptions painting in black ink in charts used in North-Western India in the earlier centuries of the Christian era. These characters are written like modern Persian form the right to the left and went out of use in the 3rd century A.D. It was introduced in North Western India by the scribes employed by the Persian emperors of the Achea Middle Dynasty, like Darius and Cyrus, who had conquered the Western side of the Sind. The form of these characers prove that the building as it stands was built some time before the 2nd century A.D.

Under the platform of the Stupa, a thick layer of ashes was formed proving that an older temple was stood at this place was burnt and the present building on the ashes some time between the first century and the 2nd century A.D. The courtyard surrounding the platform and the Stupa forms three or four pavements, showing that country yard also grew higher as the place grew old. Around this courtyard was a quadrangle, fringed with chambers on all sides. These are two rows of chambers on the northern side of this quadrangle and a single row on the other sides. Numerous ancient coins were also discovered in these chambers, which belonged to the three different periods. The latest of these are the copper coins of the Kusham emperor Vasudeva I, who began to rule in 146 A.D. and continued right up to 180 A.D. His inscriptions have been discovered at Mathura (Mathra) near Agra and Sanch near Bhopal. These coins bear the standing figure of the king on one side and that of Shiva on the other side. Such coins have been found in large numbers in the Punjab and the United Provinces, but this is the first discovery of such coins in Sind The second class consists of the indigenous coins of India, which are known to numismatists as "Ancient" rectangular cast coins. These coins were not struck with dye, but were cast in moulds. They belong to the oldest period of the Indian History, and were in use before coins of the Greek type bearing the King's image and the inscriptions were introduced. These coins do not bear any inscriptions, but contain a large variety of various figures such as the Persian Fire Alter-Bedi. Others bear a seated or standing image of Buddha with a halo behind his head. The third class of coins bear on it the figure of Mahasena, the commander of the gods, according to the Indian ideas riding on the peacock. The last two coins of class are entirely new and represent the currency of Sind in the earlier centuries before and after the birth of Christ. Not a single Mahammadan coin or inscription was found at Mohan-Jo-Daro, proving that the city had to be deserted long before the conquest of Sind. Some ancient rectangular cast coins were discovered in a pot with some copper coins of Vasudeva I, which bore inscriptions in Greek in a room on the western side proving that these cast coins were used in Sind so late as the second century A.D. In another room more than two thousand rectangular ancient cast coins were discovered in another pot.

The most interesting discovery at this place was the discovery of ancient seals bear the figure of a bull standing with a saddle on its back and resemble the figures of the bulls discovered in the Balilomian sculpture. In front of the bull there is a standard or Dhavaja ending in a spear head and a round shield in its centre. In all of these seals there in an inscription in an unknown character which has not been deciphered, as yet similar seals were discovered in Haruppa in the Montgomery district of Southern Punjab. The older generation of archaeologists took these inscriptions to be the oldest form of Indian writing. But this idea will have to be abandoned because the seals discovered at Mohan-Jo-Daro prove that they are not characters, but Idiograms like Egyptian hieroglyphics. One of the seals bears a character, which cannot be anything else than an idiogram, because it represents a goose swimming in a pound. In one of the rooms a long thin coin was covered which bears on it an inscription in characters similar to those used on the seals, proving, that such characters formed the ancient writing of Sind some time before the birth of Christ.

WATER SUPPLY AT KAPADVANJ.

A REPRESENTATION TO THE COLLECTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KAPADVANJ, May 18.

A representation has just been addressed by the leading residents of Kathlal to the Collector of the Kaira District setting out the dangers to agriculture in the event of currents of the rivers Mahor and Waranai being diverted to feed the water-works at Kapadvanj. The petitioners indicate the hardships to milch and agricultural cattle belonging to the villages lying on the banks of the Mahor and Waranai rivers if the bunds were constructed or the wells were sunk in the river-beds to supply piped water to the opulent classes at Kapadvanj. The breadth of the river being ten feet and its average depth being only one foot, the villages served by the Mahor get their supplies of water from pits excavated in its dried-up bed, and feel apprehensive of being baulked of even scanty supplies in periods of drought if during years of average rainfall threatened inroads are made on the current of the Mahor river. In consequence of the virtual certainty of more or less adequate supplies being obtainable at the riverside villages no tanks or watertroughs have been constructed to subserve the needs of villagers should the current of the river be dried up or diverted. The chemical and physical properties of the soil in the villages lying on the bank of the Mahor are such that prosperous farming is impossible and if the farmers are deprived of the drinking and irrigating facilities, they will be under the dire necessity of deserting their homes and fields in favour of more favourably situated villages. In the circumstances the only chance of retaining their hold on the fields and homesteads lies in the Collector's readiness to come to their deliverance.

MOVE TO BUILD UP NEW LOYAL PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, May 19.

An universal fasting was observed yesterday among the Sikhs as a protest against the treatment of prisoners in Multan Jail. There were processions in the city in which all communities showed sympathy.

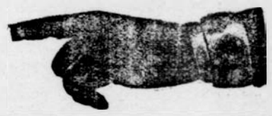
General Birdwood yesterday held a durbar of military pensioners at Tarn Taran which the Shromani Committee interprets as a further move to build up a new loyal party.

Illustrated

Sunday Edition

of

"Bombay Chronicle"



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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 19.

An advance of the monsoon is occurring in the south-east of the Bay. The western disturbance has caused numerous thunderstorms in Rajputana. Temperature continues much below normal over most of North-West India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India and West Mysore; local in Central Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana, Berar, Malabar, Madras and the Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, and Gujarat.

Chief amounts are :—Mergui, one, Tavoy, one and a half; Moulmein, three, Ahmedabad, half; Chitaldrug, one and a half; Mangalore, two.

Forecast.—Decrease in Rajputana and increase in the North-West of the United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay May 19.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th May 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Temperature was on the average about 7 degress below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and at Agra and Allahabad humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Allahabad and lower at Agra; the minimum was below normal at Jhansi only. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 112 degrees at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 0.31 in. of rain, Ajmer 0.18 in., and Jaisalmer 0.10 in. Skies are clear over Sind and clear or lightly clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in the former area and generally in excess in the latter. Temperature was on the average about 10 degees below normal in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kithiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad has had 0.46 in. of rain, Deesa 0.25 in., Neemuch 0.24 in. and Indore 0.10 in. Skies are clear over Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at Rajkot. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Ahmedabad and the minimum in Central India West, north Gujarat and at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces :—Akola reports 0.15 in of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was higher than usual in the east Central Provinces and at Nagpur and lower at Saugor. The thermometer rose to 111 degrees at Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is almost as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Karwar, where the maximum was slightly higher than usual. At Bombay, the maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 93.4 degress (2.2 degrees above normal) and the minimum 82.2 degress (1.1 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bijapur and in excess at Belgaum. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was higher then usual in east Hyderabad only. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 109 degrees at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Several dust or thunderstorms are reported to have occurred in Northwest India and the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and local in Malabar, Mysore, the Madras Deccan, Berar, Rajputana and north Gujarat. The principal amounts besides those already mentioned are Mangalore 2.07 in., Cochin 0.10 in., Bangalore 0.34 in. and Cuddapah 0.12 in.

Forecast.—Further extension of rainfall in the Central Provinces is probable to-day.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 18th May 1924, issued from Simla.

The western disturbance has caused nearly general rain in the Kumaon and the Punjab hills and Kashmir and local rain in the south-west Punjab, Sind, with a few falls in the east United Provinces and Gujarat. It is passing eastwards. Rainfall has again been nearly general in the Malabar and occurred at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts were—Chalrata half an inch; Khushab a quarter; Sonamarg one; Hyderabad (Sind), Thmedabad, Bijapur three-quarters; Calicut one and a half; Cochin, Salem a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOUERS ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF MAY 1024.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hr.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hr.	Rainfall. Total 1st May to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st May to date.
Punjab—				
Multan ..	93.3	72.8	0 12	—0.04
Rawalpindi ..	85.4	64.9	0 26	—1.50
Lahore ..	91.1	65.9	0 84	—0.41
Hissar ..	98.3	72.8	..	—0.27
Ambala ..	96.3	72.2	0 51	—0.02
Delhi ..	96.6	75.3	0 62	—0.31
United Provinces—				
Agra	101.4	77.8	..	—0.24
Mainpuri ..	106.0	81.1	0 28	—0.03
Jhansi ..	107.8	78.2	0 06	—0.05
Cawnpore ..	107.1	81.7	0 43	—0.30
Allahabad ..	112.1	84.0	..	—0.15
Sind—				
Jacobabad ..	99.5	70.6	..	0 14
Karachi ..	89.9	81.0	..	—0.03
Rajputana—				
Ajmer ..	96.8	67.8	0 18	—0.09
Jaipur ..	99.5	68.6	5 13	—0.11
Kotah ..	99.6	75.6	0 26	—0.03
Mount Abu ..	84.0	62.8	..	—0.45
Kathiawar—				
Bhui	96.0	67.1	..	—0.05
Dwarka ..	89.9	82.8	0 04	—0.03
Veraval ..	87.3	82.5	..	—0.19
Rajkot ..	103.0	76.5	..	—0.22
Bhavanagar Para	100.4	77.3	0 23	—0 04
Gujarat—				
Surat ..	94.3	79.2	0.51	—0.15
Ahmedabad ..	99.6	74.1	0.35	—0.24
Deesa ..	103.6	72.5	..	—0.06
Central India West—				
Neemuch ..	99.1	65.8	0.06	—0.20
Indore ..	102.1	72.1	..	—0.27
Central Province—				
Jubbulpore ..	105.3	83.5	..	—0.26
Saugor ..	104.0	75.0	0.15	—0.09
Hoshangabad	107.1	80.8	0 07	—0.16
Khandwa ..	108.2	80.3	..	—0.11
Akola ..	108.0	82.7	..	0.10
Amraoti ..	10 .2	82.5	1.24	—0.18
Nagpur ..	108.8	88.8	..	—0.26
Chanda ..	111.5	86.9	..	—0.33
Raipur ..	110.5	87.6	..	—0.78
Konkan— ..				
Bombay ..	93.4	82.2	..	..
Ratnagiri ..	90.7	80.8	..	—0.14
Mormugao ..	91.4	81.9	..	—0.72
Karwar ..	98.7	81.2	..	0.55
Bombay Decan—				
Malegaon ..	103.2	74.3	..	—0.29
Ahmednagar	97.7	72.3	0.71	—0.17
Poona ..	97.2	69.4	..	—0.31
Sholapur ..	103.2	78.0	..	—0.38
Bijapur ..	99.1	74.4	0.16	—0.49
Belgaum ..	93.4	68.0	0.24	—0.88
Hyderabab—				
Aurangabad	101.5	76.3	2.39	—0.33
Nizamabad (Indr)	109.2	86.8	6.86	—0.23
Hyderabad ..	106.4	84.2	3.80	—0.28
Malabar—				
Mangalore ..	88.7	75.0	8.03	—1.55
Calicut ..	84.2	77.3	..	— 2.80
Cochin ..	85.2	78.5	0.84	— 0.88
Ceylon—				
Colombo ..	89.4	78.5	0.03	—1.60
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore,				
Masulipatam	102.0	82.1	..	—0.64
Bellary ..	101.5	78.1	..	—0.07
Cuddapah ..	106.4	78.8	..	—0.7
Madras ..	106.3	81.9	..	—0.49
Bangalore ..	96.1	68.1	1.00	1.23
Coimbatore ..	89.7	73.5	1.47	—0.07
Trichinopoly	102.	0.3	0.29	1.52
Negapatam ..	103.8	1 5	..	0.90

EVENTS IN MYSORE.

MEETING OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 19.

Orders have been issued sanctioning the resettlement of Mulbagal Taluk in Kolar District. The result of the proposals as approved by the Government will be a net increase of Rs. 5,418 or three per cent over the present assessment. New rates will be brought into effect from 1st July with the usual guarantee of thirty years.

An inaugural meeting of the Mysore Economic Conference will be held in the Jaganmohan Palace pavilion at Mysore on 14th June.

It is now definitely understood that the Mysore Legislative Council meeting is to come off on 18th June at the public office buildings in Bangalore.

NO MORE PROSECUTION AGAINST MR. GIDWANI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Associated Press is reliably informed that there is no truth in the statement that some new prosecution is contemplated or is shortly to be instituted against Mr Gidwani. He is serving his original sentence only.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 18th May 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.827	in
Temperature of Air	87.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.8	"
Dew Point	73.4	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	64%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	2.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	93.4	"
Minimum	82.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, W, WNW,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	117	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day.	Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft in
M.		12 27	30 3	19	20 5	13 11
	19				17 42	17 5
Tu.		0 24	28 1	20	5 47	13 8
	20	13 15	20 1		18 32	17 6
W.		1 13	27 7	21	6 32	13 10
	21	14 5	29 7		19 25	17 10
Th.		9 10	27 1	22	7 19	14 8
	22	21 13	27 6		20 22	18 4
F		2 5	26 9	23	8 9	15 9
		14 57	28 10		21 28	18 9
Sat.	17	10 52	29 4	10	7 48	20 1
		22 50	28 4		4 17	17 5
Sun	25	4 8	25 1	25	10 11	18 1
		17 1	25 1		23 54	18 14

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"THE MUSLIM LEAGUE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The *sine die* adjournment of the All-India Muslim League was sincerely deplored by many educated Muslims. It was believed by some that the Khilafat organisation was its better substitute but after all it is a religious body and can exist only upto the solution of the Khilafat question while Muslim League is a political body and can exist upto the attainment of "Swaraj".

It is absolutely necessary for every Indian Community to possess organizations such as the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha etc. when still in India, Hindu-Muslim unity is in its cradle, racial prejudices have not disappeared and Communal dissensions are prevalent. These communal organizations will automatically disappear and only the Congress will exist when India attains that high stage of perfect unity between each and every Community of India. To bring about that ideal unity is the aim of the Muslim League as Mr. M. A. Jinnah assures us. Though the election of the president of the League is a very fortunate one yet it was feared by some that the League would not approve of the policy of the Congress and the Khilafat Conference as its president-elect Mr. M. A. Jinnah is a bitter opponent of the non-co-operation movement.

This fear has been wholly eradicated by the assurance of Mr. Jinnah published in your to-day's issue that "the League is not in any way going to adopt a policy or programme which will in the least degree as far as I can judge, be antagonistic to the Indian National Congress, the Khilafat organisations or the Jamiat-ul-Ulema".

Sir, now it is the duty of every educated Muslim to attend this Lahore session of the league whether he may be a co-operator or a non-cooperator. By attending this session he will help in safeguarding the interests of his Muslim brethren and in bringing about the speedy solution of the Hindu-Muslim unity without which Swaraj will always remain a happy dream. Sir let me also thank you heartily for you have rendered a great service to the Mahomedan community by your editorial on "The Muslim League" in your to-day's issue.—Yours, etc.

B. M. DOCTOR,

Broach, May 14.

THE RENT ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the report of the proceedings of the Corporation on the question of the extension of the Rent Act that appears in the Vernacular Press, I find that a reference has been made by Mr. Mohanlal Desai, the mover of the proposition, to the Development Board Report in which my figures as regards rents charged for one room tenement have been quoted. These figures are quoted by Mr. Desai in support of his proposition, but the fact that they relate to dwelling houses and not to business premises, appears to have been lost sight of. They have no bearing with the question that is now before us, viz., the extension of the Rent Act in regard to business premises.

It is not understood why the question of the extension of the Rent Act in regard to dwelling houses is being brought forward at every meeting or in almost every correspondence that appears in the Press when we are faced at present with the question of business premises only. Arguments that are being advanced in favour of the extension all hammer at the difficulties in regard to the dwelling houses and if these were eliminated as they really ought to be, there seems no case at all made out for the question at issue, viz., the business premises.

On the contrary, according to the figures that I have given in my previous letter dated the 14th instant, the landlords have a strong case for the removal of the Rent Act in regard to the business premises. There are, however, certain factors which require to be considered as well from the tenant's point of view and the best mode in which a correct decision can be arrived at is not by holding meetings with prearranged resolutions or ventilating grievances in the Press but by appointing a Committee consisting of tenants as well as landlords to go fully into the matter in an unbiassed manner and then laying the case before Government either in favour or against the continuation of the Act as the case may be. This would carry due weight with Government and nobody will have any reason to be dissatisfied by the measure that may be adopted by Government in pursuance of the Committee's decision. For this purpose, the Tenants' Association is the proper body to make a move in the matter and if they work hand in hand with the landlords and invite their representatives to work on such a Committee, there is no doubt that a very satisfactory solution of the whole question will immediately be arrived at.—Yours, etc.,

M. E. JOSHI.

228, Girgaum Back Road,
Bombay, May 19.

SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The affairs of this Company are going from bad to worse. Last year, shareholders were assured, that as a large quantity of cotton was purchased at a very low rate, the position of the Company and the prospects of profits were very fair! They were further assured of retrenchment! But to day, they are disillusioned! No retrenchment! No profits worth mentioning! No dividends! And price of shares is 20 per cent. of the face value! And to ensure the safe passage of the Report, the meeting is convened at twelve noon on Wednesday next! This time may be suitable for muccadums, coal contractors, store suppliers and staff, European and Indian, of these mills! But this hour is most inconvenient to a large body of outside shareholders. If the Directors are confident of the sound management of this Company, they should accept my humble suggestion to adjourn the meeting to any Saturday afternoon after 4 p.m. (S.T.) and meanwhile to let a committee of shareholders look into the affairs of the Company. Mr. Narottam Morarji (one of the Directors of this Company) readily accepted my similar amendment at the last annual general meeting of the Scindia S. N. Co., and thus furnished a positive proof of his bona fides, and of his fairly good management. The Sassoon United Mills have been so worked, as to have exasperated the patience of the shareholders. Will the Directors accept my amendment and satisfy the shareholders? Pending that, I reserve my detailed criticism, and desire the shareholders to attend in large numbers.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

INDIAN POLICEMEN AND EUROPEAN OFFENDERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—About a month ago a European was seen assaulting and maltreating a poor Indian hawker boy in a crowded thoroughfare in broad day-light in the presence of two Indian policemen in uniform: the policemen would neither interfere nor dare to arrest the said European and consequently the offender escaped unpunished. The incident was reported to the Commissioner of Police with a request to explain if the indifferent attitude of the said policemen was due to any instructions or circulars requiring the Indian policemen not to arrest an European. I herewith send a copy of the reply for publication as I believe the public will be interested to read the reply. However, a practice still prevails in the Police Courts whereby the Indian Policemen or Officers are not authorised to serve processes on Europeans. A question will be raised in the ensuing session of the Council and it is hoped that the said undesirable practice will also be discontinued.—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

(Copy.)

From
D. Healy, Esq., I.P.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

To
K. F. Nariman, Esq., B.A., LL.B., M.L.C.,
Bombay.

Bombay, 7th May, 1924.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 25th ultimo forwarding a letter received by you from Mr. C. Gheveria describing an incident which occurred opposite the General Post Office. I have the honour to state that the same incident has already been reported to me by Mr. Tairsee. There is no rule, order or instruction of any kind which prevents Indian Policemen or Officers from arresting Europeans. In this particular case the two Indian policemen were guilty of neglect of duty. One of them who was a Naik was, as a punishment, reduced to a rank of Constable, the other who was a young Constable was warned.

In case any of the Indian Constabulary should be under the impression that they were not authorised to arrest European offenders, a circular was issued to Superintendents three months ago to take steps to remove such an impression if it existed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) D. HEALY,
Commissioner of Police.

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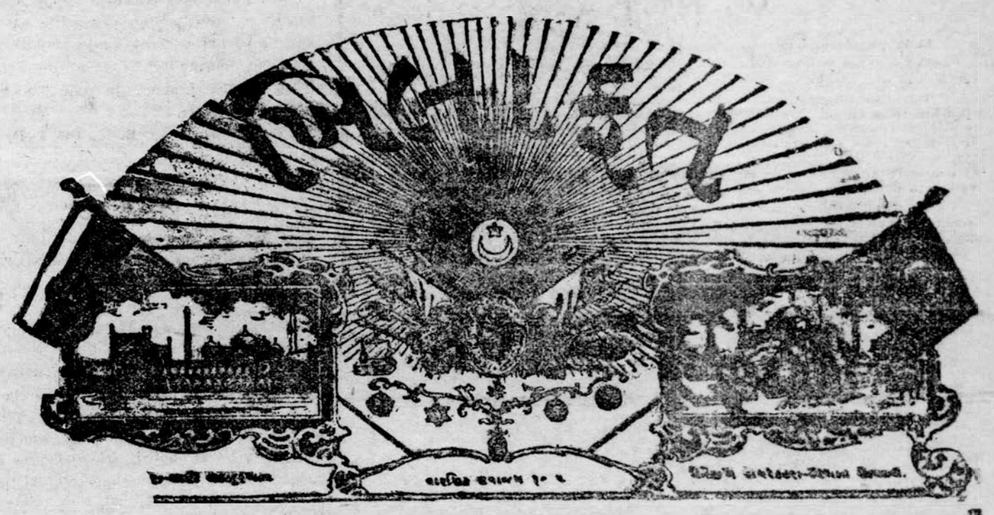

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